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# Japan, West Agree On Need to Ease **Trade Difficulties**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth New York Times Service

MIAMI - In an effort to check growing protectionism, the major Western trading powers and Japan have agreed to refrain from taking any precipitous unilateral actions to curb imports from other coun-

"We are acutely aware that the stability and prosperity in each of our economies is directly related to one another's and we have a spe-cial responsibility to work towards expanded and mutually beneficial international trade," William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, said Saturday.

Mr. Brock was the bost of an unusual meeting that brought to-gether the chief trade officers of the United States, the European Economic Community, Japan and Canada to find ways to manage the trading system through the cur-rent world economic slump, which many analysts think poses the greatest threat of the postwar era to the maintenance of liberal trade. The other participants were Wilhelm Haferkamp, external affairs commissioner of the 10-nation EEC; Shintaro Abe, Japan's minister for international trade and industry; and Edward C. Lumley, Canada's trade minister.

#### Buy Japanese?

Mr. Abe, making his first foreign trip since his appointment to the Cabinet of Premier Zenko Suzuki last month, pledged at a joint news conference that Japan would do its part by taking "dras-tic" action before the end of Jannary to reduce much criticized nontariff barriers.

Although Japan has reduced its tariffs, it maintains a number of less visible impediments to imports, such as rigorous health and safety standards and testing requirements.

U.S. and West European critics have charged, moreover, that the Japanese government and private sector continue to maintain a bias against imports through a "buy Japanese" policy that permeates

the entire economy.

lems in the West.

Mr. Abe took note of the issue of Japanese surpluses by saying that Japan can not live alone in the world and that its prosperity depends on the prosperity of other countries.

"We must revitalize the Japanese economy by stimulating inter-nal demand, eliminating non-tariff barriers and furthering industrial cooperation in a positive way." he

#### Western Skepticism

U.S. officials said they regarded Mr. Abe's statements, which he had also made earlier in private meetings, as particularly import-

But Western European officials accompanying Mr. Haferkamp ex-pressed some skepticism that the Tokyo government would deliver

"They have made such promises before," said Sir Roy Denman, the EEC's chief trade negotiator, "If all they do is cut tariffs on biscuits from 35 to 32 percent, that's not going to solve our problems."

Mr. Brock said the participants expressed "a good deal of con-cern" over the possibility that the U.S. Congress might act against imports from Japan and Europe to ase unemployment in the United

The U.S. auto and steel industries have been especially hard-hit. The Japanese earlier this year agreed to curb exports of their small, fuel-efficient cars to the United States under pressure from the U.S. auto industry and the Reagan administration.

#### Steel Accusations

The U.S. steel industry has now accused West European steelmakers of selling their steel in the U.S. market at unfairly low prices. The industry seeks sharply higher du-ties on the West European im-

Mr. Haferkamp denied that the West Europeans had competed un-fairly and declared that the EEC



Trade officials from Japan, the United States, Western Europe and Canada ended two days of talks in Florida by announcing an agreement to work for freer world trade to increase employment. From left: Shintaro Abe, Japan's minister of international trade and industry; William E. Brock, U.S. trade representative; Wilhelm Haferkamp, European Economic Community external affairs commissioner; and Edward C. Lumley, the minister of international trade for Canada.

# Bonn on Sanctions: It Depends . . .

#### Poland and 'Osthandel' Add Up to Contradictions

By John Vinocur New York Times Service

BONN - It depends a bittle on who the andience is. When it's foreign reporters asking if crass commercial considerations might have something to do with the way Bonn and other European governments have been tiptoeing around the Polish sanctions question, then the West German reaction is studled indignation. En route to the United States a

fortnight ago, an aide to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stood in the aisle of Luftwaffe No. 1, fixed a few non-German guests with a how-dare-you gaze, and said that

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

West German-Soviet trade was actually a trifle, half the yearly business West Germay does with Belgi-

- West German television viewers, for instance — then the importance of doing business with the Soviet Union and the rest of Comecon, the Soviet-bloc economic grouping, gets an entirely different portraval

#### Lack of Engerness

Then "Osthandel," literally 'east-trade" in German, is described as an integral part of Ostpobtik. It's more than business in West Germany; it's a reassertion of the country's traditional role as the leading trader with the East. In addition, so the formulation goes, the trade makes an important contribution to stabilizing relationhips between blocs.

The lack of eagerness all over Western Europe to run to the frostr on sanctions is probably equally based on the business and political arguments. West Europe's artifude was made plain at a special meet-

ing of NATO foreign ministers last week. The United States succeeded in getting the allies only to "identi-ty" and "examine" a package of possible restrictive measures. There was a sense afterward that some members might regard the communique's reference to "ap-

propriate national possibilities" as a blank check for limited compli-As a group, according to U.S. State Department statistics, trade with Comecon by European members of NATO accounted for roughly 4 percent of their total world trade in 1980. West Germany's involvement, 6.5 percent of its world exports, was the largest, followed by France, with 4 percent; Italy, 3.5 percent; and Britain, 2.3 percent. In contrast, U.S. exports to Comecon in 1980, the year o

the grain embargo, were only 1.7 percent of its total exports.

The relative smallness of the Eu-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

# **Polish Primate** Charges Regime 1 **Renews Arrests**

WARSAW — Poland's Roman Catholie primate. Archbishop Jozef Glemp, said Sunday that new arrests were being made and again criticized the military regime and its campaign to extract loyalty on the completion. oaths from the population.

A military official denied a statement by the Polish ambassa-dor in London that the Solidarity union leader, Lech Walesa, would be released soon from house arrest Capt. Wieslaw Gornicki, an aide to the Polish leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, said he was "authorized to deny" the state-ment by Ambassador Stefan Staniszewski

A military parade, meanwhile, was held in Warsaw to mark its wartime liberation by the Soviet

Archbishop Glemp, who in his past two sermons had been critical of the regime, again hit ont strong-ly Sunday at the process of forced oyalty caths and renunciations of Solidarity membership.

In a sermon at a Warsaw church, Archishop Giemp renewed his attack on martial law authorities, charging that Poles were forced to sign loyalty pledges and leave Solidarity under threat of losing their jobs.

"In this way, the circle of people who are hostile toward the airthorities is spreading," the primate said. He offered the church as a bridge between factions in the nation and said that Pope John Paul Il still hoped to return to his native Poland in Angust for ceremonies marking the 600th anniversary of the revered portrait of tile Black Madonna at Jasna Gora monast-

The report on Mr. Walesa's re-lease was made by Ambassador Staniszewski as he waited at London's Heathrow Airport for the arrival of his wife from Warsaw, Mr. Walesa "is going to be released in the very near future," he said.

"I cannot tell you the exact day, but it will be soon," be said. "The decision has been made."

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

house arrest since martial law was declared in Poland Dec. 13.

Mr. Staniszewski said: "It good news about Lech Walesa. I have just been told from Warsaw." He added: "The situation in Poland is improving, and although martial law is continuing, it will only be for another two or three

But the Polish government's chief spokesman said that no date was envisaged for ending martial law in spite of indications that it might be ended soon, the newspaper Zycie Warszawy reported Sat-

The spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that although things were improving, "the duration of martial law depends on progress achieved in the stabilization of the situation in Poland."

His remarks followed a statement by Deputy Premier Mieczys-law Rakowski on Tuesday that martial law could be lifted in a matter of weeks. 'All dates or schedules circulat-

ed in the form of gossip as well as the alleged statements on the subject attributed to some officials are untrue," Mr. Urban said.

#### Visit by Senator

U.S. Sen. Larry Pressler, a South Dakota Republican, who had talks in Warsaw on Saturday with Archbishop Glemp, said that the release of Mr. Walesa was one of the preconditions for a resumption of U.S. aid to Poland.

He told reporters after his arrival in London on Sunday: "The U.S. cannot restore its \$750-million aid program until Walesa is released and Solidarity leaders take part in talks, and we also have an end to martial law." Sen, Pressler had an hourlong

meeting on Saturday with Arch-bishop Glemp, who has kept in contact with Mr. Walesa through "I got the impression that the

primate was being critical of Mr. Walesa's intransigence," the sena-

The authorities have made sev-Mr. Walesa has been under eral unsuccessful attempts to per-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



**Archbishop Jozef Glemp** 

suade Mr. Walesa to enter into negotiations and publicly repudiate radicals in the Solidarity leader-

Sen. Pressler quoted the archbishop as having told him that Mr. Walesa was still determined to hold out, five weeks after the union was suspended.

"The Polish primate told me that Mr. Walesa is expecting the Communist Party to go down on bended knees and apologize for what happened," the senator said. He said that the primate had twice referred to the union leader as an inexperienced politician,

"Archbishop Glemp said Mr. Walesa had not been long in politics and did not know how compli-cated things are," the senator said. The Solidarity leader has reportedly said that he cannot negotiate without the participation of his un-

ion's elected leaders, most of whom were interned without trial when the military took over. Some, including the Warsaw Solidarity leader, Zbigniew Bujak, went into hiding and are continu-

ing to operate underground. Sen. Pressler, the first U.S. legislator to visit Poland since martial

#### French Right Provisions in Nationalization Law Wins 4 Seats In Assembly

PARIS - President François Mitterrand's Socialist Party lost four by-elections to the conservative opposition Sunday, an embarrassing setback in the first such test since general elections last summer, shortly after he came to DOWET

The losses, in four districts whose parliamentary elections were invalidated because of technical irregularities, still leave the Socialist government with a comfortable majority in the 491-sear Na-tional Assembly. But they repre-sent a symbolic political defeat that could slow the momentum of the new administration.

Former Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte, who served in the administration of former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, was elected to the assembly from Provins, southeast of Paris.

In the Marne district, northeast of Paris, another neo-Gaullist candidate, Bruno Bourg-Broc, defeat-ed a Socialist, Annette Chepy-Leger, by 53.7 percent to 41.13 Pierre de Benouville, a neo-

Gaullist, increased his winning margin in last June's elections in his central Paris seat, and Jacques Dominati, representing the rightist coalition, was elected to another constituency in the capital.

Ruled Unconstitutional in France operating in France from national-

PARIS - France's Constitution-Council, the nation's highest judicial body, has ruled that several provisions in the government's nationalization law are unconstitu-The ruling is expected to mean a delay in the law's enactment and a probable increase in levels of reim-

bursement to shareholders in companies to be nationalized. The decision, announced Saturday evening, sent the Socialist gov-ernment of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy into strategy meetings

to continue Monday. Authoritative government officials said that the goal of the ses-sions is to modify six articles and one amendment that are being challenged, notably those affecting reimburgement.

But the council did not challenge the nationalization program itself, nor the method by which the implementing law was adopted overwhelmingly by the National Assembly last month.

Senior government officials and international lawyers said Sunday that the immediate effect of the council's decision would be to delay by at least a month the nationalization of the groups involved — tional lawyer who five industrial companies, 36 al of the groups. The ruling was

The main function of the Constitutional Council, established at the outset of the Fifth Republic in 1958, is to oversee presidential and parliamentary elections and to rule on the constitutionality of legislation. Its nine members, who are named to staggered nine-year terms, were all appointed by previous governments.

The council also includes former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, but he did not take part in the deliberations, a council spokesman

Sunday. The meetings are expected Mr. Mauroy said in a communiqué that the council's decision did not "place into question the nationalization program ratified by the nation."

But its request for increases in the shareholder reimbursement proposed by the government, he said, will delay promulgation of the law and keep the groups being nationalized in "a waiting situa-tion." The proposed reimburse-ment levels had been criticized as inadequate by several of the target-

"This move will slow the nationalizations, but certainly not block them," said a Paris-based interna-tional lawyer who works for sever-

The ruling was viewed by politicompanies.

Cal observers as a setback to Mr.

Mauroy and key economics offical observers as a setback to Mr. cials, who had expected the law to be approved quickly. Reliable reports from ministers said the government had been prepared to announce the new heads of the nationalized groups following the regular Cabinet meeting Wednes-

Preparing Revisions

The goal of top-level govern-ment strategy meetings Sunday and Monday is to prepare revisions in the law to be submitted to the Cabinet on Wednesday, and then to the National Assembly for a vote, an authoritative government official said Sunday.

"There are many highly techni-cal and complex questions involved, but our view is that they can be corrected swiftly," he said.

The official added that the government hoped to have the revisions approved by the Socialistdominated parliament within five

The council said the unconstitutionality of the government's plan for reimbursing shareholders stemmed from the "unsatisfactory method" used in calculating groups' worth — measured by as-sets, net income and share value on the Paris Bourse - and because dividends on 1981 profits."

Plans to reimburse shareholders with bonds paying half-yearly in-terest in return for the groups'

# U.S. Analysts Say Iran Has Upper Hand in War With Iraq

#### By Michael Getler

against Iraq, U.S. specialists say.

Some of the half-dozen pro-Western oil states in the Gulf, including Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. have openly supported and fi-nanced irag's war effort and thus have reason to fear a resurgent Iran and the aggressive Islamic Iranian revolution. Specialists in Washington say

regaining its confidence and its appetite for external adventures. They suggest that Iranians were behind an unsuccessful coup at-

ment of President Saddam Hussein has recently shown signs of loosening its ties to Moscow and wanting better relations with While Mr. Hussein started the war seemingly confident of a quick victory, U.S. analysts say the Iraqi

threatened by the quagmire in which his forces are stuck. The central and most puzzling factor in the battlefield situation is what secialists say is the vistual inactivity of the Iraqi Army save the annual rhund of victories.

That army retains an overwhelming edge in firepower and troop strength over Iranian forces. But it failed to stop several recent Iranian offensives and seems unlikely to break up preparations for new assaults that U.S. sources say

they believe the Iraqi Army is so demoralized that it can no longer effectively strike back.

Iranians are now convinced they are winning and will insist that Iraq meet their settlement demands: a complete and unconditional withdrawal from Iranian territory, identification of Iraq as the aggressor by an international panel, and payment of reparations.
Iraq also has air superiority over

to attack. In fact, two of the lines were damaged by explosions earli-

a cautious strategy designed to hold strategic territory and waterways and to keep casualties to a

But that careful strategy has evolved into lethargy, while Iranian forces, led by the aggressive Revolutionary Guard, which previously handled only internal securi-ty, have taken the initiative.

forced to go to the black market out of the large percentage of Shi-

Iraq could probably scare away in- for some war supplies and unable ternational oil tankers from Iran's to get spare parts for their British key oil shipping port at Kharg Island by an occasional air raid; cles — have turned to an infantry sources in Washington say that Iraqi oil pipelines to Turkey, Syria and Lebanon are also vulnerable ed by the Revolutionary Guard.

Since last May, the Iranians have launched attacks all along the frontier. But the most success assaults have been made in oil-rich Khuzistan province in the south.

The most important success came in September when Iranian forces wiped out what had been an Iraqi grip around three sides of the key oil refinery town of Abadan. And late in November, Iranian troops launched a major assault around the border town of Bostan, driving a wedge between Iraqi forces north and south of Susangerd, which had been the scene of

some of the heaviest fighting. Reports reaching the United Specialists also reason that part States say that the Iranians — of the Irania Army's problem grows Specialists also reason that part

ranks. Iran is predominantly a Shiite country.

In Iraq, the Shiites represent about 50 percent of the popula-tion. While the Iraqi Shiites consider themselves Arabs and do not identify with the Iranians, they are generally viewed as a disadvantaged group in contrast to the Sunni Moslems, who make up much of

lrag's elite and officer corps. Thus, some specialists in Washington believe that the Iraqi soldiers do not feel they have much of a stake in the war.

#### Call for Peace Talks

MANAMA, Bahrain (UPI) -Chadli Klibi, the Arab League sec-retary-general, called Saturday for a negotiated settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Gulf News Agency said. He said only "the enemies of Islam" were benefiting

# would muster the best legal talent Japan has accumulated buge trade surpluses, which have aggra-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6) But when the audience is as-

Pope John Paul II arriving at the consistory hall of the Vatican for his annual address to diplomats accredited to the Holy See.

# 450 Years After Henry VIII Feud, Britain, Vatican Resume Full Ties

VATICAN CITY - The Vatican and Britain have ended a 450-year-old hiatus by establishing full diplomatic relations for the first time since King Henry VIII broke with the Roman Catholic

historie agreement at a New Year's audience on Saturday with the "Vatican diplomatie corps when he greeted the British legation chief, Sir Mark Evelyn Heath, as a full ambassador. At the same time, the Vatican apostolic delegate to Britain, Swiss-born Monsignor Bruno

Pope John Paul II signaled the

#### Heim, was elevated to the rank of apostolic nuncio. Nunciature Established

l bave the pleasure to announce that as of today, following an agreement with the government of the United Kingdom, consecrating the excellence of existing relations with the Apostolic See and

#### 5 Die in U.S. Sub Incident

United Press Inter MANILA - Five U.S. Navy frogmen working in the pressurized chamber of a submarine crusing near here lost consciousness Sunday, collapsed into seawater draining from the compartment and drowned, a Navy spokesman said. The accident, on the USS Grayback, is being investigated.

with the aim of developing them, the British legation to the Holy See has been elevated to the rank of embassy," the pope said in French at his his audience with the diplomats. "At the same time, an apostolic nunciature has been established at

London with a pro-nuncio as chief of mission," the pope said. The breach came about because Henry VIII, who was eventually married six times, wanted to wed Anne Boleyn. Pope Clement VII refused to allow the English king

to divorce Catherine of Aragon, who was then his wife. When Henry went ahead, the pope excommunicated him and the Church of England supplanted the Church of Rome in England in

Britain made a first move to restore diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1914, when it sent Sir Henry Howard as chief of a "special mission" to Rome. The lega-tion was established nine years later, but it was not until 1938 that the Vatican's representative in Britain was allowed the title of apostolie delegate.

The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, announced the latest development toward rapprochement with a brief front-page that the bridge strenged from the desire to further prompte the hippily existing amount in and relations.

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Iran's military forces have turned the tide and appear to be winning the war It is a development that is making some pro-Western oil states in

Roman Catholic primate in Brit-ain, said: "I welcome the news that

full diplomatic relations are today

established between our nation and the Holy See. This further de-

velops the very good relations be-

the Gulf area nervous and which could be the first sign of Iran's reemergence as a force in the region. Although the war, started by Iraq in September, 1980, has long since slipped off the front pages in the West, specialists in Washington believe it has reached a turning point. Iran is winning on the bat-tlefield, and this could have decisive political and diplomatic reperthere are already signs that Iran is

INSIDE

shake-up. Page 7.

AMC Shake-Up

Chinese Unrest

The top executive of American

Motors has left in a major

In China, recent acts of terror-

ism are causing concern. Ob-

servers cite a growing social frustration. Page 5.

tempt in Bahrain last month. Although Iraq does not have diplomatic relations with the Unit-States, the Baghdad govern-

ruler's hold on power could be

are expected. Furthermore, some analysts say

Specialists say they believe the

Iran, but oddly, neither side uses its air force much because the vital oil facilities in both countries are mutually vulnerable to air attack. Both countries finance their armies by continuing to export oil.

to applied to the second control of the seco

er this month, but Iraqi leftist guerrillas claimed responsibility. Immediately after the initial push into Iran, the Iraqis adopted

#### 'Human Wave' Attacks

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

#### British Rail Drivers Strike Again

LONDON - Britain's rail network was halted again Sunday as train drivers cantinued a series of strikes in a dispute over pay and productivi-

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen called its members out two days last week and threatens to halt trains again on Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday. British Rail's board is to meet Tuesday and might suspend the strikers without pay, which in turn could prompt an indefinite strike. British Rail has refused to pay the 20,000 drivers the 3-percent second stage of an agreed wage pact without a

enminiment on increased efficiency.

Meanwhile, there were persistent reports that voting on a walkout by Britain's 250,000 coal miners, who were advised by their union executive to strike in support of a 23.7-percent pay ruise, was much closer than expected. Moderate executive member Trevor Bell said it looked unlikely that the 55-percent majority needed to call a strike would be reached. Counting will be completed Wednesday.

#### Reagan Wants New Cuba Trade Curbs

WASHINGTON - President Reagan has said the United States should strengthen its trade embargo against Cuba, but can no longer maintain an effective embargo against the Soviet Union without help from other countries.

In an interview published Sunday in the February issue of Reader's Digest magazine, Mr. Reagan said, "I think tightening our trade embargo is of help because Cuba's economy is in desperate straits." He did not elaborate on how the administration would tighten the embargo, which has been in effect since 1962.

Mr. Reagan also said the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union, which he lifted last April, was largely ineffective. The embargo was imposed by former President Jimmy Carter after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979.

#### Moscow Roof Collapse Said to Kill 50

MOSCOW — The roof of a robot-testing building here collapsed Jan.

8, killing about 50 persons, unofficial sources said Sunday.

There has been no official word on the accident at the Enims robot

United Press International mines and farms, commerce

works on the grounds of the Ordzhonokidze machine tool factory, according to the sources.

The accident occurred after a heavy snowfall accompanied by temperatures hovering around mans 15 Fahrenheit (minus 26 Celsius), the sources said, and pipes under the roof froze and burst. The inner walls, not anchored to the structure's foundations, slowly crumbled and brought down half the roof, the sources said.

#### Israel Defers Peace-Force Decision

United Press International JERUSALEM — Israel's Cabinet postponed deliberations Sunday on letters from four European countries offering to join the Sinai peacekeeping force.

Cabinet Secretary Arieh Naor said the Foreign Ministry had not had enough time to study the letters. But a high Israeli official said the obstacles to European participation seemed to have been removed. The force is to patrol the Sinai when Israeli forces complete their withdrawal April 25.

Israel initially threatened to bar Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands from the force because they linked participation to a call by the European Economic Community to involve the Palestine Liberation Organization in oegotiations for a comprehensive Middle East peace accord. The new letters make oo such reference.

#### Canada, Egypt Sign Nuclear Accord

CAIRO - Egypt and Canada signed a general joint statement on bilateral ouclear cooperation Sunday, paving the way for negotiations on the purchase by Egypt of Canadian reactors, uranium, heavy water and

In the statement, the two governments agreed to cooperate in the peaceful use of nuclear energy "pursuant to an agreement for coopera-tion to be negotiated." The statement was signed by Marc Lalonde, Canada's minister of energy, mines and resources, and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali.

# The more you know about Scotch, the more you like



# For Ex-Rhodesians, Refuge Is a State of Mind

#### Immigrants in South Africa Take a Different View of Race Relations

By Joseph Lelyveld New York Tones Service

JOHANNESBURG - Technically, there are no Rhodesians left in the world, since there is no Rhodesia. But white immigrants who are streaming into South Africa from Zimbabwe eling to the name and to racial attitudes that sometimes seem to put them to the right

of most local whites.
"I'm a Rhodesian; I'm definitely
not a Zimbahwean," insisted Robin Ross, a farm machinery salesman. But the Rhodesia that he and other recent immigrants still in-habit is a memory and a state of mind, not a place. A used-car salesman named Ed Johnstone, whose showroom in central Johan-nesburg is bedecked with Rhodesian regimental flags and a brass plate proclaiming it to be the "Uoofficial Rhodesian Embassy,"

summed up the attitude. "I miss Rhodesia; I don't miss Zimbabwe," he said. Couching his reason for leaving in ideological rather than racial terms, the dealer said be had pulled up stakes not because blacks had taken over the country but because "Commu-

The same view was expressed by

rightist English-language daily bere called The Crizen who asked

why the South African government of Prime Minister P.W. Botha was being so soft on "the Marxist dictatorship now being established in Salisbury' under Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

"My very un-Christian advice, born of bitter experience," the letter declared, "is an eye for an eye, and if you can extract two of their teeth for your one, so much the

A liberal-minded member of Parliament for the governing Na-tional Party, who has tried to ease the way for former Rhodesians settling in his district, said his Afri-kaner upbringing and his experi-ence of white politics in South Africa had still not prepared him for the sort of racial remarks he regularly heard from the newcomers. The politician said he was starting to worry that some of the whites from Zimbabwe would find their way into extremist groups that are already enjoying something of a revival.

At least 10 percent of the 200,000 or so whites who were in Rhodesia the day it became Zim-

# Mugabe Says Zimbabwe Plans to Buy

SALISBURY - Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said that his government plans to buy control of certain key industries and hand them over to the country's black

Speaking Saturday at rallies or-ganized by his ruling Zimbabwe African National Union, Mr. Mugabe said that the move was part of the government's new "national transformation" plan to hand eco-nomic power to the nation's 7 million blacks

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam,

at the end of a visit to Moscow,

said he and his Soviet hosts had

discussed undisclosed measures to

counter Israel's annexation of the

Mr. Khaddam made the state-

ment Friday in an interview with

Soviet television that also was car-

ried by Tass. Soviet reports on Mr.

Khaddam's talks with Soviet For-eign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko

made no reference to any decisions

But Arab diplomats found it sig-nificant that Tass listed Marsha;

Nikolai V. Ogarkov, the Soviet

chief of staff and first deputy min-

Golan Heights.

mines and farms, commerce and industry, we have oo real power." he said

Mr. Mugabe pledged government action to take greater control of the white-dominated mining and farming sectors. He said the government wanted to create a sit-uation in which businesses would be run and owned by the workers. "But we will not take the busi-

oesses by force; we will buy what-ever we can take over," he said. "Whatever we take will be handed n blacks.

"Before we have control of our share the profits."

the talks with Mr. Gromyko. The

diplomats said this suggested that an increase in Soviet military aid

to Syria was among the chief top-ics in the meetings. Arab diplo-

an anonymous letter writer to a babwe 21 months ago are now in South Africa. According to Interi-or Ministry statistics, about 14,000 whites from Zimbabwe arrived in 1981, helping make it the biggest year for white immigration that South Africa has seen since 1976.

In all, there were about 40,000 mmigrants, more than double the level of two years ago, when the number of new arrivals barely exceeded the number of South Africans who emigrated

The largest group of immigrants were economic refugees from Britain, mainly the dependents of skilled workers who have been recruited by South African companies that still find it cheaper and easier to overcome shortages of craftsmen with foreign workers than to train large numbers of blacks. Most recently, South Afri-can recruiters have been in Vienna signing up Polish refugees.

#### Most Conspicuous

It is the former Rhodesians possessing what they believe to be a special insight into racial con-flicts — who become most conspicuous and are likely to have the

In simplest terms, their experi-ence tells them that such conflict in the land they have chosen is likely to get a lot worse in the enming years and that South African whites are too complacent.

On the part of the former Rhodesians, there is disapproval especially of the way Afrikaners treat blacks. In their own country, they prided themselves on being more polite and on having to rely less oo obviously repressive laws; outsiders frequently concluded that they were more adaptable in their racial attitudes. But it is the adaptability of the Afrikaners that bothers them in South Africa.

Rob Hinwood, a mechanic who works in a garage where the other employees are mostly Afrikaners or blacks, is nonplussed by the re-

In his interview with Soviet tele-

vision, Mr. Khaddam expressed

"profound satisfaction" with his

visit, which he said dwelled prima-rily on the Middle East. "Special

attention was paid to discussion of

the danger posed by the recent Is-

raeli decision to annex the Golan

Heights, and measures to counter

these aggressive Israeli actions," he said. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Gromyko, in a speech delivered Friday and published in Sat-

urday's Pravda, described the an-

ocxation of the Golan Heights last

Dec. 14 as "adventurism bordering in the future on political suicide."

which are much too close for comfort by his standards. "Lots of the guys get very, very friendly," he said. "Some of them even let blacks call them by their first name. Where I come from, that's a

The sense that there was something excessive about race rela-tions in South Africa stuck in his mind. Those who hated blacks seemed to hate blacks too much, he said, while South African blacks show none of the respect for whites that the former Rhodesians

regard as their due. Similarly, a steelworker now em-ployed in Benoni, near Johannesburg, spoke nostalgically of the "very good girl" who used to look after his children in Gwelo, in Zimbabwe. He would not entrust the children to a South African black, be said. "It's their checki-ness," he said. "They've been educated far too fast."

#### Regional Leader Fired in Caucasia

MOSCOW — The Communist leader of a small area in the northern Caucasia region that reported-ly was hit by rints last October has been dismissed for incompetence.

A Tass dispatch in Pravda on Saturday said the North Ossetian party committee found First Secretary B.E. Kaboloyev guilty Friday of "serious inadequacies" and dis-missed him. Tass said the meeting was attended by fvan Kapitonov, a party secretary from Moscow who is often sent to trouble spots.

Unofficial reports last year from the region's capital, Ordzhonikidze, said security forces imposed a curfew there and sent police and troops to restore order after clashes between Ossetians and Ingushi, two peoples with a history of conflict. There have been no

#### Finland Starts Voting For a New President tion Party, which has nominated Harri Holkeri.

Acting President Manno Koivisto voting Sunday in Helsinki

Reaters

HELSINKI — Finns began voting Sunday in the first stage of finding a presidential successor to Urho Kekkonen, who for 25 years guided their country in its delicate relations with the neighboring Soviet Union. Opinion polls indicated that 40

percent of the voters, in choosing an electoral college, would cast their hallots for Finland's biggest party, the Social Democrats, who have commated Premier Mauno Koivisto as their candidate. The 301-member college will appoint a president Jan. 26.
Mr. Kekkonen, 81, was promi-

nent in moves toward East-West detente that culminated in the 1975 European Security Conference held in Helsinki.

He resigned in October because of ill health. It was uncertain whether he would be physically able to cast his vote during the balloting Sunday and Monday in which 3.9 million Finns are entitled to take part.

A high turnout has been predict-d, especially in view of relatively

mild winter weather. The Front-Runners

The latest opinion polls indicated that about 20 percent of the vote might go to the Center Party, which is backing Johannes Virolainen, the speaker in Parliament. A similar percentage is forecast for the conservative National Coalileague, which may win caough support to play a significant role in the final choice by the college. The principal issue in the campaign has been the question of

Mr. Koivisto, 58, who has been

acting president during Mr. Kek-konen's illness, has long enjoyed

wide popularity. But his avowelly non-Marxist brand of social de-mocracy has alienated the Stalinist

wing of the Communist-dominated

People's Democratic League while

still leaving him open to attacks from the right.

The eight presidential candidates include one backed by the

who could best manage the country's foreign policy. To become Finland's first leftist president Mr. Koivisto would need backing from outside his own party, if the opinion polls prove correct. Shifting Alliances

Two of the small parties have alteady said they would back him in the electoral college, but this might oot be enough to ensure his election. In any case, the college is theoretically free to give the presi-

dency to any qualified Finn.
The results of the two-day election could also leave the parties with almost unlimited scope for electoral deals, with many menibers crossing party lines before a

## **U.S.-Czech Relations Expected to Stay Cool**

By Henry Kamm

PRAGUE - Despite a recent hopeful development in relations between Czechoslovakia and the United States, officials of the two countries remain pessimistic about the possibility of a thaw in the frig-

id atmosphere.
At the end of last year, President Reagan signed a measure ending a cantroversy that dates from the Communist takeover in 1948. ft will also make Prague richer by 18.4 tons of gold.

The gold was seized by Germany from Czechoslovakia in the zi occupation of the country in World War II. It was recovered by the United States at the end of the war and placed under a U.S.-British-French trusteeship pending the distribution of seized assets to all occupied countries. The United States sequestered the gold when the Communist regime in Prague seized all private enterprise in seized all private enterprise, in-cluding the holdings of Americans and of Czechoslovaks who had fled from the Nazi occupation and become U.S. citizens.

Twice, in 1964 and 1974, complex oegotiations led to initialing of agreements, but both were ulti-mately rejected in Washington. The current agreement has gained the consent of Congress and the president's signature, and Czechoslovak and U.S. officials expect it to be concluded, possibly this month, with an exchange of signatures.

Prague has agreed to pay \$81.5 million to U.S. claimants, and in return the gold will be sent here. French approval was given many years ago, and Britain has more recently given its consent. U.S. officials consider the settlement favorable to the claimants.

But an act that might have become a symbolic turning point in relations is expected by ocither side to have that effect. In the U.S. view, Czechoslovakia's convergence of opinions with Moscow and the government's repression of dissidents and disregard for other human rights preclude progress.

This is particularly so, U.S. offi-cials say, because of Czechoslovakia's strong endorsement of the military crackdown in Poland. Prague's insistent denunciations of liberalization in Poland are regarded by many Czechoslovaks as having been a mirror image of the harsh criticisms that Poland ex-pressed of Czechoslovakia's brief spring" in 1968.

The official Prague information outlets have been virulent in their comments on Mr. Reagan's sanctions against and criticisms of the Soviet Union over Poland's martial-law measures. On the other hand, there has been no official report here of Mr. Reagan's approval of the gold-claims settlement.

In an interview, a prominent of ficial voice, the acting chief edito of the Communist Party newspa per, Rude Pravo, denounced eve the gold agreement.

**Unstable Partner** 

"We still think of the Unite States as an unstable partner, wit changes his word under pressure said the editor, Zdenek Horeni, n ferring to the rejections of the ex lier agreements. "We have now in tialed the third accord. We accep ed under blackmail the claims the American administration."

The editor, who is also an alte nate member of the party's Centr Committee and president of il mion of journalists, did not e plain what be meant by blackmai

A senior Foreign Ministry of cial dealing with U.S. affairs described the relationship with d United States as one in which Pr gue's doors were always opt while Washington refused to st inside

While Czechoslovakia is alwa ready to receive official visitors the highest level, the official sai been received by a secretary state since 1969. He added that 1976, without explanation, t United States canceled a project visit by a Czechoslovak deputy for eign minister to Washington.

Czechoslovakia chales uni U.S. refusal to grant it mostvored-nation status in tariffs refusal that greatly reduces acc of Czechoslovak products to U.S. market — as well as Expt Import Bank credits and guar

Not only does Prague's attit on human rights make the grant of trade privileges unlikely, such a grant also requires un law a formal commitment that country will practice a liberal f cy of allowing emigration.

The Czechoslovak official 1 that Prague was liberal in its t tude, but refused to give a for. assurance.

"We can't subscribe that so one will check every year who we are good boys or not," he s

This is denigrating." A Western diplomat in Pra reviewing the outlook for I! balancing the gold settler against Soviet-U.S. tension to

Poland, Czechoslovskia's imi onment, trials and harassmen dissidents and persecution churchmen unwilling to accept ficial restrictions, seemed resignation. This will be n tough year.

# Ballantine's.



# Bonn's Policy on Sanctions: It Depends ...

(Continued from Page 1)

topean figures masks the trade's full importance. Most of the busi-oess (more than \$8 billion in total West German commerce with the Soviet Union in 1980) involves major, highly technical segments of Western Europe's national econo-mies, often the most vital segments in terms of strengthening their worldwide competitive positions. Research and oew product development can be dependent on income from business with the East.
In difficult economic periods, the
Eastern connection is particularly
valued: the planned Comecon
economies, though inefficient,
make relatively stable clients.
The Polish situation has produced some interesting contradel is retions in the ways Octhordel is re-

tions in the ways Osthandel is regarded. In Italy, the Socialists and other moderate leftist parties have spoken out more or less in favor of scrapping participation in the big natural gas deal with the Soviet Union. But the generally conservative financial daily, II Sole 24 Ore, in a moment of heterodoxy, insisted that the deal and its \$3.6 billion worth of contracts for Italy must be saved. Meanwhile, the govern-ment, a coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and small center-left parties, has said it is taking "a pause for reflection" on the pipeline issue.

Strongest Lobby

Nn such statement has been forthcoming from Francois Mitterrand's Socialists. France actually forced Thomson-CSF to down-grade the level of technology being supplied in its part of the pipeline deal because the items involved had possible military use. But Americans helping to plan n meeting in Paris on further tightening strategic exports to the East say the French do oot appear interest-ed in talking about decisions and specific details.

specific details.

Predictably, the anti-sanction lobby is strongest in West Germany. Industrial leaders such as Otto Wolff von Amerongen, the leading proponent of trade with the Soviet Umon, regularly insist that sanctions are pointless, a line that irooscally depend on the sanctions. ically dovetails with that of the left wing of Mr. Schmidt's Social Dem-

ocaatic Party.

The West German public has also been told that about 200,000 jobs are dependent oo Osthandel not to mention the lives of a few major companies such as AEG-Telefunken. The company, West Germany's second largest electrical and electronics industrial group, has not made a profit since 1976, its critics say, because of mismanagement.
There is an additional twist in

West Germany's reluctance to impose sanctions. West German banks not only bold about a quarfrom a petition submitted mainly ter of Poland's debts to the West; those banks, in the absence of a by conservative legislators.

mats had said last week that Mr. Khaddam would seek additional military aid. Syria already receives most of its weapons from the Soviet Union, and President Hafez al-Assad signed a 20-year friendship treaty with the Russians in October, 1980. Under the terms of that treaty, when simations arise that jeop-ardize peace or security, the Soviet

Union and Syria "shall enter without delay into contact with each other with a view to coordinating their positions and to cooperate to remove the threat ... and to re-

He charged that Israel had been emboldened to take the step because of support and encouragement from Washington.

Syrians and Russians Discuss Action on Golan

Mr. Gromyko ridiculed Wash-

significant stock market in the stances. Mr. Schmidt has spoken, country, provide most of the essen-without irony, of U.S. sanctions as

must prop up local companies while seeking to avoid a Polish de-

tial financing for West German industry. This has created a circle of
interwoven interests among ailing
enupanies occding trade with the

a sign of the country's scorn and
disgust with evenus in Poland. But
he has also said that the only
meaningful step against the Rusmeaningful step against the Russians is an U.S. wheat embargo.
And that, Mr. Schmidt's friends East and loans at home, banks that have suggested, the irony fully apfault.

There is no lobby for sanctions in Europe under the circum-

#### **Primate Charges Military** Renews Arrests in Poland

(Continued from Page 1) law was imposed, said that Archbishop Glemp was extremely anxious to get serious oegotiations under way again and was afraid that if this did oot happen there could

be civil war.

The archbishop said that there were radicals on both sides, Sen. Pressier reported. Although the primate criticized Gen. Jaruzelski, he implied that there were tougher

#### Takeover Law Found Flawed

(Continued from Page 1) shares were ruled legal by the

On Sunday, authoritative government sources reiterated earlier estimates that the reimbursement costs to the government would to-tal about 28 billion francs (\$4.78 billion). They declined to say how much higher the government might go in meeting a new requirement.
The council did not suggest an

alternative method for evaluating the groups' worth, government and legal sources said. One of the sources said finding an alternative could create "a monster head-The council also ruled unconsti-

intional a section of the law per-mitting the government and heads of nationalized companies to negotiate the sale of foreign affiliates once the takeovers are completed. and it urged that some form of separate control be established. A clause defining which of France's banks are to be nationalized was declared unconstitutional on the ground that it excluded

tive character. Three banks are involved, authoritative government sources said, indicating that they now will be included in the nationalization list. We will be making all the necessary changes," an official said Sunday.

The council's ruling stemmed

banks of "a mutualist or coopera-

and more extreme men watting in the wings, the senator said. Sen. Pressler quoted the primate as saying he did not know how much longer Gen. Jaruzelski, who is party leader, premier, army chief and the head of the ruling Military

Council for National Salvation, would be in power.

The primate said the situation was very unstable," the senator added.

Sen. Pressler said that the primate had asked for continued food aid regardless of the political situa-In another development, Mass was broadcast on Polish radin Sun-

day for the first time since the military crackdown.
The broadcast of Sunday Mass was one of the first concessions wrested from the authorities in strike negotiations in Gdansk in August, 1980, that gave birth to

Solidarity.

The Polish press agency PAP said that the military authorities had acknowledged public opposition to their plans to increase prices by up to 400 percent and decided that the increases and compensatory pay rises would be amend-

"The changes will be presented to the public as soon as possible," PAP reported.
ft said that after a meeting Sat-

urday to review public discussion of the increases, the government's economic committee declared: "It is generally considered that the proposed heating and energy charges are too high."

The authorities announced plans

on Dec. 31 to increase prices of food, consumer goods and services by between 200 percent and 400 percent. Officials said at the time that the increases for electricity and heating would take effect on Feb. I and were oot oegotiable.

#### Finance Ministers Meet

PARIS (Reuters) - The finance ministers of France, the United States, West Germany, Britain and Japan met here informally oo Sunday to discuss Poland's debts to the West, informed sources said.

agreement on strategic cooperation with Tel Aviv because of the annexation. "Only a hopeless politi-cal simpleton can be fooled by the spectacle raised around the 'suspension' of this pact," Mr. Gromyko said, "It was arranged to de-flect attention from the fact that Washington and Tel Aviv have become direct co-participants in aggression against Arabs." Mr. Gromyko placed considerable stress in his address on the So-

vict-Syrian friendship treaty. The Soviet Union, he said, will do "everything necessary" to enable rela-tions between Moscow and Damascus to develop.

Since the signing of the friend-ship treaty, the Soviet Union re-portedly has sent 3,000 to 5,000 military advisors to Damascus, But the Soviet Syrian relationship re-portedly has remained largely one of convenience, tinged with mutual

During the Syrian-Israeli con-frontation over Syrian missiles in Lebanon last spring the Soviet Union gave Syria loud propaganda support but privately was said to have urged caution. According to reports from Damascus, Soviet military assistance to Syria has not increased substantially since the treaty was signed, and economic aid from Moscow is still substantially less than that offered by West Germany and other West Eu-

ropean countries. The basic benefit of the treaty to Moscow, diplomats say, is that it provides the Soviet Union with an opening to the Middle East. For the Syrians, the fundamental benefit is the public support of a major power in their struggle against Is-rael and in their maneuvering within the Arab world.

#### UN Vote Called Off UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NYT) — Syria abruptly called off a Security Council meeting Friday when it found that it lacked the

minimum nine votes needed to punish Israel for annexing the Gulan Heights. According to Western diplomats, an intensive effort by the United States persuaded Zaire and

Panama to drop their support for a

proposed resolution cutting off weapons and suspending economic aid to Israel. That left only eight of

the 15 council members in favor, one short of the number required

#### Japan, West In Consensus

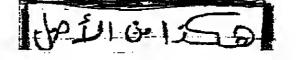
(Continued from Page 1) available to fight the industry cas-

He said that the council that manages the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the world trade charter, was the appropriate body to deal with complaints such as those brought the U.S. steel industry.
The U.S. government, mean-

while, has accused Canada of un-

fairly discriminating against American and other foreign companies through the investment and energy policies of the Ottawa government. The Miami meeting was called not to discuss specific bilateral issues such as the investment and steel quarrels - although they came up anyway in the corridor discussions — but rather to find a way to redefine general principles to prevent a further deterioration of the world trading climate.

"We all recognize the protectionist strains that now exist," said Mr. Lumley of Canada "The fact that we are talking to each other is probably the most important thing about this meeting."







#### Canada Police Paid Killer For Evidence

By Henry Giniger New York Thnes Service

OTTAWA — A 42-year-old con-struction worker who pleaded guilty to the murder of 11 children in the Vancouver area was paid \$100,000 by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for revealing the graves of some of his victims.

The payment, disclosed by British Columbia's prosecutor moments after the trial ended Thursday, has touched off a political uproar in Canada, with critics demanding a parliamentary inves-

Robert Kaplan, the federal so-licitor general who has jurisdiction over the Mounted Police, acknowledged that the deal raised "moral questions." Earlier, he defended the payment but said authorities

did not have a "standing offer of \$10,000 for a body."

Disclosure of the payment came outside the Vancouver courtroom after the defendant, Clifford Robert Olson, suddenly changed bis plea from not guilty to guilty. He was sentenced to 11 concurrent life

#### Parole in 25 Years

Mr. Olson, who was a suspect in the case when paid to lead the police to the graves, will be eligible for parole after 25 years. But Justice Harry McKay recommended that he never be freed. Mr. Olson bas spent half his life in prison for other crimes, such as burglary.

The murders — from November, 1980, to August, 1981 — involved the deaths of three boys and eight girls. The victims, rang-ing in age from 9 to 18, disap-peared from their homes in the Vancouver area in southwestern British Columbia.

Mr. Olson, who is married and has an infant son, is reported to have come under suspicion as early as December, 1980. Although be was under surveillance, five addi-tional murders were committed the following July. He was charged with one of the murders in August
— the stabbing of 14-year-old Judy

When the trial opened Monday, Mr. Olson entered a not-guilty plea. His lawyer had been expected to try to establish grounds for in-

#### Change of Mind

The defendant suddenly changed his mind, however, ex-plaining that he wished to spare his family and the families of his victims the anguish of a prolonged

Attorney General Allan Williams told reporters that Mr. Olson had been paid \$30,000 for evidence in four of the murders and \$10,000 for each additional body that he belped the police find.

According to a police document, there had been some doubt about whether the evidence would be admissible in court. The idea of recovering the money was also con-templated, although Mr. Olson's wife was said to have already drawn \$90,000 of it from a trust account established in her name.

Explanations for the willingness of police to pay Mr. Olson included the lack of hard evidence, and the desire to end the uncertainty facing the families of the missing children.

#### French Barge Crash Kills 5

United Press Interne METZ, France - Five men died and two were reported missing after a barge rammed a bridge across the Moselle River in eastern France and broke a gas line early Sunday, police said. Twenty-seven rescue workers were treated for gas poisoning and houses in the town of Richemoni were evacuated.

# Tax Increase Decision Is Viewed as Imminent By Senate Republicans

By Steven R. Weisman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republican leaders of the Senate have pressed President Reagan to accept a \$45billion package of tax increases to bring the federal deficit down in the next two years. They said a decision by Mr. Reagan on the mat-After a 75-minute session with

Mr. Reagan on Friday at the White House, the senators said the president had not made a final decision on whether to include tax increases in his budget. But their arranged appearance before re-porters in the White House press room was another sign that Mr. Reagan was prepared to overcome his personal misgivings and approve a measure to improve government revenues.

"Nobody wants to advocate tax increases," said Sen. Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. "But we're concerned about the deficit in '83 and '84." The other Republicans advocat-

ing tax increases were Sen. How-ard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the majority leader, and Sen. Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Budget Com-

Mr. Baker predicted that Republicans in both the House and the Senate would come to an agreement with the White House on the basic ingredients in the 1983 budget, which Mr. Reagan plans to submit on Feb. 8. The budget is for the fiscal year that begins next Oct. 1.

"A decision is imminent." Mr. Baker said. "I think that within the next few days you will have a deci-sion by the president on these is-

White House officials, at the same time, suggested that Mr. Reagan would almost certainly attempt to keep his decision on tax increases secret at least until the time of his State of the Union message on Jan. 26.

Several weeks ago, it was dis-closed that Mr. Reagan's top aides at the White House advocated a \$45-billion, two-year package of increases in taxes on liquor, gasoline, tobacco and other items.

Then last week, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, a longtime opponent of tax increases, yielded and endorsed the idea. On Monday, the necessity for some increases got the endorsement of some Republican leaders in the House, although the House members disagreed sharply on which reve-nues to increase. A few also continued to oppose tax increases.

White House officials expect the president to approve a package yielding roughly \$15 billion in new revenues in the 1983 fiscal year and another \$30 billion to \$35 billion in 1984. The aim is to bring

#### Albania Assembly Picks Adil Carcani As New Premier

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Adil Carcani, first deputy premier of Albania, has been named premier, the Austrian news agency reported. He succeeds Mehmet Shehu, who committed suicide last month, according to an official announcement at the time. official announcement at the time. Mr. Carcani, 60, was elected Fri-day by the Albaman People's Assembly, the news agency said. In a

speech later he promised to "con-sistently adhere to the political line" of Albanian leader Enver Mr. Carcani, who bas specialized in economic matters, said Al-bania may attempt to shed some of its isolationist image and improve relations with both East-bloc and

Western countries. But be empha-sized plans to adhere to Albania's strict party line, and he attacked the United States and the Soviet

Union as "oppressive powers."
Yugoslavia's Tanjug news agency said the makeup of Mr. Carcani's Cabinet, which was announced Friday, indicated that a purge had been started against Shehu supporters. It claimed that the dismissal of Pecol Shehu, the late premier's penhew, as interior late premier's nephew, as interior minister "made it plain that the so-called suicide of Mehmet Shehu

was not a self-willed act."

The official Albanian media meanwhile continued lengthy reports on Mr. Hoxha's appearance before a parliamentary session Thursday in what appeared to be an effort to squelch rumors that he had been killed in a shootout with

#### Zia Lands in Italy for Visit

United Press International ROME - President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan arrived Sunday for a four-day visit to Italy. Gen. Zia will meet with Italian government officials and Pope John Paul II before visiting the 1984 deficit down to \$55 billion to \$60 billion, compared with a projection last month of \$162 billion by the Office of Management and Budget.

In addition to gasoline, tobacco and alcohol, the administration is being asked to consider new taxes on natural gas combined with a decontrol of natural gas prices. Mr. Reagan is on record as opposing taxes on natural gas, but other officials have said he might accept them from Congress.

Some members of Congress also want Mr. Reagan to increase taxes on luxury items, and Sen. Dole's staff is exploring the idea of a new



ALL IN THE FAMILY — Charles S. Robb, a Democrat, a daughter of the late President Lyndon B. Johnson.

#### 1972, 1976 and 1980. In the future, personal pledges or state laws notwithstanding, delegates can vote for any candidate. The principle of being sworn in as governor of Virginia. With Gov. Robb at proportional representation that the inauguration in Richmond was his wife, Lynda Bird, allotted delegates to trailing candi-

#### GOP to Spend \$63 Million on 1982 Elections tivities such as polling, advertising

and training.
"Breaking history for us is to gain even one seat in the House."

Nancy Sinnott, executive director of the National Republican Con-

gressional Campaign Committee, told the Southern Republican Leadership Conference in Orlan-

do. "History has never seen a time when there has been a combined

party resource of \$60 million to \$70 million to elect just a handful of people to the House and Sen-

Election Commission reported that the Republican Party had

raised \$63.9 million for that year's

congressional races. The Demo-crats had raised \$14.4 million, the

ity in the Senate, because we are

going to spend at least as much as the Democrats will," said Susan Bryant, political director of the National Republican Senatorial

more, we are better prepared technically. We know how to do survey

research better than the Demo-

crats do and we know how to tar-

get our voters better than the Democrats do."

We hope to increase our major-

In September, 1978, the Federal

ORLANDO, Fla. - The Republican Party intends to spend more than \$63 million this year to in-crease its strength in the already Republican-controlled U.S. Senate and to retain or improve its present level of 192 members in the House of Representatives, according to party campaign strategists.

Although the party in power in

the White House usually loses seats in an off-year congressional election, Republican political directors said Saturday that conditions in 1982 were ripe to "break history." They said the Democrats could be outmaneuvered in financ-ing, campaign technology and ac-

#### Gov. Carey Says He Will Not Seek 3rd Term in N.Y.

ALBANY, N.Y. — Gov. Hugh L. Carey has announced he will not seek election to a third term and will devote himself instead to an effort to make New York state at once compassionate and com-

Surrounded by his family, Cabinet and closest aides, the 62-year-old governor said Friday, "I have decided to devote all of my strength to finishing the work of these past seven years, to achieving a program that sets a certain, safe course for this state's future, to seeking a victory more enduring and more important than any per-

sonal triumph at the polls."

The governor, whose standing in public opinion polls has fallen to a low, appeared in good humor throughout the address but seemed near tears at the end of his statement, when his staff members gave him a standing ovation.

His announcement came as be prepared to propose a 1982-83 budget, which the state's budget director has said would elicit "screams and yells." Gov. Carey is fees for state services and in the gasoline tax. Many programs are

expected to be cut severely.

Gov. Carey, who began his first four-year term Jan. 1, 1975, has long had presidential ambitions and has recently relished his role as a Democratic Party spokesman in denouncing Reagan administration policies.

#### **Teamster Leaders** Reported to Back Wage-Freeze Plan

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Teamsters union negonators have agreed to a new nationwide trucking contract that sources close to the talks said includes a wage freeze, a reduction cost-of-living increases and other major concessions aimed at preserving the remaining union jobs in the industry.

Details of the new contract were not announced, pending ratification by the union rank and file, but Teamster President Roy L. Williams said Friday the provisions will protect the jobs of about 300,000 Teamster drivers and other employees covered by the National Master Freight contract. Since the last contract was signed three years ago, more than 120,000 Teamsters have lost jobs because of the economic slump and new competition from nonu-nion truckers taking advantage of

government deregulation of the industry.

According to sources close to the trucking negotiations, the Teamsters' leadership accepted a contract that includes a wage freeze for at least one year. It was not clear whether the agreement would permit the Teamsters 10

seek a renegotiation of the freeze lnter in the 39-month contract. The tentative agreement goes next to the Teamsters' 110-member negotiating committee, and then to rank-and-file members. The current agreement expires

Romania later this week. ODEON LEICESTER SQ& HAMMERSMITH SUNDAY 24th JANUARY at 9.00pm PRESENTS ON LARGER THAN LIFE THEATREVISION LIVE IN COLOUR AS IT HAPPENS FROM PUNTIAC SILVERDOME, MICHIGAN. THE SUPER BOWL XVI Cincinnati Bengals v San Francisco 49ers

20 Democratic incumbents up for re-election in 1982 and only 12 Republicans. In addition, there is an open seat with the retirement of Sen. Harry Byrd," Harry F. Byrd Jr., independent of Virginia, bas announced he will not seek anoth-

"Some of those Democrats have St. Lucia Leader

The Associated Press CASTRIES, St. Lucia - Prime Minister Winston Cenac has re-signed after a weeklong strike by the nation's business community

**Quits, Calls Vote** 

and labor unions. The business community, which had joined opposition parties in calling for new elections, responded to Mr. Cenac's resignation Saturday by opening stores and

Campaign Committee, "What's Mr. Cenac appointed an interim government beaded by Michael Pilgrim, deputy general of the op-position Progressive Labor Party, and called for national elections to be beld by July 31.

been in office a long time, and some of them have never had to run a tough tough race," she add-

By David S. Broder

. Washington Post Service

cranic Party's rulemakers, moving

away from the reforms of recent

years, have rewritten the delegate-

selection procedures in ways likely

to increase the power of big-state delegations, elected officials and

They also increased the

maneuvering room of all delegates

and made it harder for the

adherents of minority causes and

candidates to be as influential in

the convention hall as they were in

dates in primary elections will be

party leaders in 1984.

WASHINGTON - The Demo-

committee's \$26-million budget, as much as \$11 million would go as direct contributions to Republican candidates. The rest will pay for advertising and polling. She said that of the 12 Republican incumbents running for re-election, the party was concerned about only two of them, S.I. Hayakawa of California and Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut.

She identified the most vulnerable Democratic-held Senate seats as those now occupied by Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the Senate minority leader; Harrison A. Williams Jr. of New Jersey, convicted in the Abscam investigation; Paul S. Sarbanes of Mary-land; Lawton Chiles of Florida; and John C. Stennis of Mississippi. Miss Sinnott said the congressional committee had not yet selected its top congressional races,

still undergoing reapportionment.
"We've got a \$37-million budget, and all of it will be spent helping Republicans win House races,"

bonus delegates or a so-called

Gets Major Revision by Democrats

**Presidential Nominating Process** 

'loopbole" primary. In a night and day of fast-moving decisions Friday, the party's commission on presidential nominations, headed by Gov. Jim Hunt of North Carolina, also delayed the start of the 1984 voting by

pushing back the lowa caucuses and the New Hampshire primary. Gov. Hunt said at the conclusion of the session that the decisions will "help us win and help us govern" and "will make the convention more representative of the mainstream of the party."

In three sessions that began after dinner Thursday and ended early Friday evening, the commis-

 Set aside about 550 seats at the 1984 convention — about 14 percent of the total — for unpledged elected and party officials. including up to two-thirds of the Democratic senators and repre-

 Freed pledged delegates from the threat of replacement by the candidates they originally promised to support and allowed hem leeway to reflect the changing senument of their constituents. Permitted all states to provide a bonus for the winning candidate

at the expense of trailing minority Permitted 13 "organization states," including New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Texas, to return to the previously banned "loophole primary." where a plurality of voters supporting the leading candidate can elect all the

delegates.
The changes, reversing the trend of the past 12 years toward increasing grass-roots activists' con-trol of Democratic presidential nominations, were supported, in the main, by members of Congress, state party chairmen, leaders of organized labor and representatives of former Vice President Wal-

ter F. Mondale and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts. The recommendations will be approved in final form by the comprimarily because many states are mission at a meeting in early February and then must be reviewed by the Democratic National Committee before going into effect. Under the new timetable, lowa

retains its status as the first caucus state, but would move its date from Jan. 21, as it was in 1980, to Feb. 27, New Hampshire would still be the first primary state, but it would be held March 6 instead of Feb. 26 as in 1980.

Here is what the commission did on the major issues:

 Unpledged delegates: More than 400 slots for unpledged delegates will be apportioned among the states, on the basis of their delegation size and the number of major elected Democratic officials. Among those unpledged delegates will be up to two-thirds of the House and Senate Democrats, cho-sen by their respective caucuses. The remaining uncommitted slots will be distributed by state committees to Democratic governors,

big-city mayors and other elected and party officials.

• Pledged delegates: The commission unanimously killed the "jerking" rule that allowed a can-didate to pull off the convention floor any delegate who threatened to bolt and bring in a loyal re-

 Proportional representation: The commission voted to allow both caucus and primary states the option of offering a "winner-takemore" bonus of one delegate in each congressional district to the high candidate in that district, before the remaining delegates are apportioned by popular vote.

#### Portuguese Rally **Against A-Bombs**

LISBON — Tens of thousands of demonstrators have marched through Lisbon and the northern city of Oporto in Portugal's first big protest against nuclear arms. In a statement supporting Saur-

day's rallies, Portugal's pro-Soviet Communist Parry said that the only threat to the country is from the United States and that serious proposals for ending the arms race have come from Socialist countries, not the United States.

Portugal's main opposition party, the Socialists, boycotted the rallies, saying the organizers were deliberately ignoring a Soviet nuclear

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# Nicaragua, Though 'Anti-Yanqui,' Discovers That U.S. Is Still Needed

By Warren Hoge New York Tunes Service

MANAGUA - Everything from auto license plates to government stationery proclaims this country to be "Free Nicaragua," but the reality is that its fortunes are de-pendent upon other countries, particularly the United States.

its economy can be rescued only through the cooperation of the Western financial community, and

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

political peace can be woo only through an understanding with Washington.

lt is an unhappy fact of life for a revolutionary leadersbip that fought under an "anti-Yanqui" banner and largely believes in Marxist analysis. But it is an accepted fact, and the poor state of relations with the Reagen administration. relations with the Reagan adminis-tration is a source of genuine de-spair and, at times, fear in Mana-

gua.
"We know that we cannot produce the profound social gains we want if we are in confrontation with the United States," said Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the three-member governing

The Reagan administration believes the Sandinistas mean to extend their ideas of governing and the influence of the Soviet Union and Cuba throughout Central America, and it has reacted in a way that justifies Mr. Ramirez's use of the word "confrontation."

#### **Military Threats**

U.S. officials talk openly of sponsoring or supporting military moves against this country of 2.5 million people. On the diplomatic front, they are trying to persuade other Western governments to re-duce their backing for the revolutionary regime. In response, the Sandinistas are intensifying the buildup of militias and reserve units and scrambling to hold the

#### Suspension Is Ended For Nicaraguan Paper

The Associated Press MANAGUA - Government security officers have allowed La Prensa to resume publishing after a two-day suspension. The suspension was the sixth imposed by the leftisi government that came to

power in July, 1979. La Prensa was occupied by Nicaraguan soldiers after a demonstration Wednesday outside the ocwspaper's offices by supporters of the ruling Sandinistas. Three persons were wounded in a shooting, and police said three La Prensa employees, presumably guards, had been arrested.

Europe and in the Americas.

Among the charges directed at the Sandinistas by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is that they are constructing "a platform of terror and war," that they have "steadily increased the drift toward totalitarianism" and that they "are proceeding to push against our fundamental values."

The administration accuses the Sandinistas of aiding the guerrillas in El Salvador and has cut U.S. aid in retaliation. Latin American and European diplomats based here and opponents of the Sandinista regime argue that it would be difficult for the Sandinistas to curtail all assistance to people that helped them in their own insurgency.

Secretary Haig's reported interest in being perceived as the shaper of U.S. foreign policy is nowhere more satisfied than in daily read-ings of the official Sandinista press. He has become the principal

bogeyman.
"He seems to believe that the United States cannot lose one point, and we are one of those points," said Mr. Ramirez. "It's bringing back the politics of Taft and Teddy Roosevelt from the be-ginning of the 20th century."

#### Less Repression

Mr. Haig's charges also appear spite his complaint that the San-dinistas are violating "fundamen-tal values," it is indisputable that Nicaraguans today suffer less repression of fundamental freedoms than do the people of coun-tries in the region like Guatamala and El Salvador whose rightist governments do not was the kind of critical comments from

Nicaragua is not one of the governments in the hemisphere that has instituted summary execu-tion or torture," said Tom J. Farer, a Rutgers University law professor who is president of the Organization of American States' Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. The group conducted a survey of Nicaragua in October, 1980, something it hopes to do shortly in El Salvador and has been rebuffed from doing in Gua-

temala by the government, While stressing that he was barred from directly contrasting member nations, Mr. Farer said that Nicaragua was "in another category altogether" from more authoritarian Latin American re-

The Sandinistas' strong-arm taotics have included rigging the 51member Council of State to assure themselves a majority, postponing elections until at least 1985 and restricting political parties to organizational activities short of proselytizing." There has been minor harassment of opposition ployee.

political figures, but nothing approaching the assassination cam-paigns that have decimated the political middle and left in Guatemala and El Salvador.

The Sandinistas want to impose single party rule, and the election delay is seen as a strategy to pro-vide more time for the full functioning of the mass organizations that they hope will give them highly responsive grass-roots backing.

#### Conquering Army

The Sandinistas marched into Managua in July, 1979, as a conqueriog army, and the proprietary sense it gave them per-sists. Significantly, the army and the national police are called the "Sandinista" rather than the "Ni-

caraguan" army and police.
Washington fears that the model they ultimately choose will be Cuba, where no opposition parties operate. However, the Sandinistas have not hampered the activities of the church or multinational companies, two victims of the Cuban

A third break with the Cuban experience, and one that Fidel Castro himself urged on them, is an attempt to achieve coexistence with the private sector. Business-men still control 60 percent of the economy, and their departure from Nicaragua would most likely mean the loss of support the Sandinistas need from Europe, Latin America and the Socialist International

Flying the blue and white Nicar-aguan flag as opposed to the red and black Sandinista one has taken on a combative nature in Nicar-agna today. Blue, white red and black flutter jointly above official buildings in Managua, as a number of interested parties wait anxiously for the country to show its

#### Armenians Claim Role In Paris, Geneva Blasts

PARIS - Armenian activists have claimed responsibility for an explosion in Paris and two in Geoeva. A bomb planted outside a bank in the eastern part of Paris caused serious damage to the building and blew out windows in buildings oearby, bot no one was hurt, the police said. Two explo-sions in Geneva damaged parked cars but caused no injuries.

In Paris, responsibility for the explosions was claimed by an Armenian group formed to gain the release of an Armenian imprisoned for taking part in the occupation of the Turkish Embassy in September. In Geneva, a caller told the police that the bombs were planted by a group seeking the release of a man of Armenian origin convicted of killing a Turkish consular em-

227,000

224,000

234,000

160,000

51,000

177,000

127,000

146,000

123,000

277,000

1,746,000

274,000

160,000

602,000

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Italy

Finland

Germany

Denmark

Sweden

Australia

Japan

China

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in English

in Arabic

Multinational

in Spanish



HAITI INVADER - Jacque Pierre, left, one of a handful of invaders who set out to overthrow Haiti's government, leaves a U.S. Coast Guard station in Opa-locka, Fia. Mr. Pierre was injured in a fall aboard a sailboat before he was picked up by the Coast Guard off the Haitian coast. Some affackers were reported to have reached shore and to be holding out against government military forces.

### NAACP Seeks to Enter Tax Case on Race Bias

By Stuart Taylor Jr. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON -- The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has filed papers in the Supreme Court seek-ing to block an action by the Reagan administration that at least temporarily would grant taxexempt status to more than 100 private schools that discriminate on the basis of race.

"For the first time in modern history, the United States government has explicitly condoned avowed racial discrimination," the NAACP said Friday in its unusual petition to intervene in a pending

In a related development, Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the majority leader, and two other Republican Senate leaders said after a meeting with President Reagan on Friday that they would give a high priority to his sugges-tion Tuesday that Congress enact a new law prohibiting tax exemp-tions for organizations that discriminate on the basis of race.

Mr. Reagan, responding to a storm of public criticism, in effect asked Congress to outlaw the poli-cy his administration had adopted ur days before. Sen. Baker said that "the president was very curphatic" Friday that "he intended to have that legislation to us as soon as possible and for action

"I don't think the president has ever been so misunderstood as he was on this," Sen. Baker said.

#### Lawsuits by 2 Schools

The Supreme Court case in which the NAACP sought to intervene Friday grew out of lawsuits against the government by Bob Jones University of Greenville, S.C., and Goldsboro Christian Schools of Goldsboro, N.C., which had been denied tax-exempt status by previous administrations be-cause of their racially discrimina-

The NAACP sought Friday to take up the defense of a legal posi-tion the administration abandoned a week ago, when it revoked an 11year-old policy of denying tax ex-emptions to schools that practice racial discrimination and said it would grant tax exemptions to the two Carolina schools.

Mr. Reagan said Tuesday he would submit legislation to prohibit tax exemptions for organizations that discriminate on the basis of race — in effect, to reverse the or race — in effect, to reverse the new policy announced by the Treasury and Justice departments. But officials say that policy will eventually be put into effect unless Congress enacts a new law.

The NAACP and other civil rights groups contend the new pol-icy is illegal and violates an ont-

They cite the unanimous conclu-

standing court order in a case pending in U.S. District Court Washington.

sion of the five federal court decisions on the issue that the tax laws do not provide for exemptions to racially discriminatory organiza-

# **U.S. Planetary Probes May Survive Fund Cuts**

By George Alexander
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON - The U.S. planetary exploration program, in danger of extinction as recently as a month ago because of the Reagan administration's budget cuts, may be given new life through a series of smaller, less expensive projects in the 1980s, according to the president's science

The adviser, George A. Keyworth, who was a weapons physicist with the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico before he was appointed director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, was widely quoted two months ago as having recommended that no new planetary projects

be started in this decade. But Mr. Keyworth said in an in-terview that he was only referring "to Voyagar- and Galileo-type mis-

"We just won't be able to afford such big missions in the future," he

The \$600-million Voyager, which consisted of a pair of twin probes, explored the planets Jupiter and Saturn in 1979, 1980 and 1981, and Voyager-2 is en roote to reconnoiter the planets Uranus and Neptune several years from now. The \$700-million Galileo is to be a two-pronged scientific as-sault on Jupiter; it is scheduled to be launched in 1985.

#### **Favorite Target**

Galileo has become a favorite target of both administration and congressional hudget-cutters in re-cent years. Mr. Keyworth said be could oot discuss the status of the project until the fiscal 1983 budget is released in another few weeks, but be implied that the administration would push for continuation of the project, Sources in the Na-tional Aeronantics and Space Ad-ministration confirmed this inter-

pretation.
But Galileo may be the last of its kind for a long time. Instead, Mr. Keyworth said of future projects: "Can we come up with a series of missions with narrowly de-fined objectives in the size and

price class of the Explorers? We want to keep planetary exploration alive without pricing ourselves out of the market."

By Walter Pincus

Washingson Post Service

launched Cruise missiles of the

al for more than \$1 billion in the fiscal 1982 and 1983 budgets that

would allow one kind of chemical

weapon — the first new nerve-gas artillery shell — to be turned out in fiscal 1984.

A decision by Mr. Reagan to re-sume building chemical weapons could set off new political turmoil in the North Atlantic Treaty Or-

ganization, since these weapons

would be primarily designed for

would be primarily designed for use in Western Europe.

At a hearing before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense last September, Maj. Gen. Niles J. Fulwyler, director of the Army's nuclear and chemical

ments over chemical weapons

civilian population."
"If chemicals are used, the civil-

they provide protection to the ci-

The Pentagon maintains a stock-pile of aging chemical weapons in West Germany and the United

States. They are of an old design

that has the cerve gases and other

chemicals already mixed. The bi-

nary weapons are considered safer

Explorers are a group of about 60 diverse satellites, ranging up to 700 pounds (1,120 kilometers) in weight and costing \$60 million to \$100 million each, that have been in use since the late 1950s.

Scientists have been discussing among themselves for a year or so the desirable features of probes to the moon, Venus, Mars or Jupiter. Typically, such spacecraft would carry one, two or three experi-ments that would be designed to answer some of the tantalizing questions raised by the first generatioo of planetary probes, the Vikings and the Voyagers.

#### **Exploring the Moon**

High on their list is a small probe that would be placed in po-lar orbit around the Earth's moon, so that all of that body's surface would eventually be scanned.

In reducing the U.S. probes for the 1980s and 1990s, one casualty is likely to be television cameras.

Although they have provided breathtaking images of other worlds. TV cameras impose substantial stabilization requirements on a spacecraft, increasing both its weight and its cost.

Mr. Keyworth expressed great enthusiasm and support for the space telescope, a 12-ton instrument 94 inches in diameter that should see objects 50 times farther than those observable by Mount Palomer's 200 inch telescope and Palomar's 200-inch telescope, and the gamma ray observatory, a smaller instrument designed to capture the extremely energetic photons called gamma rays. Both are to be carried into space later in the decade by the space shuttle.

He was, however, noncommittal about the space platform, a still-hazy concept of a U.S. space sta-tion that NASA is widely rumored to have at the top of its shopping list in the fiscal year 1983 budget.
The platform would provide a great deal of work for the space shuttle, which would transport its structural parts into space, but it

by Pentagon officials since their to sources, told alliance diplomats two nonlethal chemicals that make that oo decision had been made on up the eventual toxic agent are not WASHINGTON — The Army is studying the feasibility of putting chemical warheads on groundmixed together until the weapon is

As Carriers of Chemical Warheads

U.S. Considering Cruise Missiles

#### Moratorium Lifted

kind now scheduled to be based in Last year the administration lift-Western Europe, according to re-cently released congressional testied a 12-year moratorium on pro-ducing chemical weapons and got Congress to approve \$23 milion for building facilities at Pine Bluff, Ark., where binary chemical weap-The Cruise missile, with a range of 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers), is one of a number of weapons being ons would be produced. At that time, the NATO allies were reas-sured that building the facility did studied as possible carriers of a controversial new generation of bioary chemical municons, accordnot necessarily mean production of weapons would be authorized. ing to the testimony.

By law, President Reagan must sources said.

certify to Congress that production of new chemical weapons is in the national interest. Although he bas not yet done that, the Pentagon has received White House approval for more than \$1 billion in the After recent reports that a Pen-tagon study had recommended basing the new chemical bombs in Eoglaod. Defeose Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, according

that oo decision had been made on either production or deployment. The United States stopped

building chemical weapons in 1969, and later ratified the Geneva Protocol renouncing first use of

Although the United States in the past has built bombs to be dropped from airplanes and shortrange rockets that deliver poison-ous nerve gas and other chemical agents, the use of the Cruise missile would be the first time such chemicals would be in a warhead

with so long a range.

Because it could deliver nerve gas from West European bases to targets in the Soviet Union, the Cruise missile would be the most controversial of all systems being proposed for the new chemical

#### White House Orders New Curbs on Media

By Jack Nelson .

Las Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in another attempt to control the release of information, has issued a sweeping order instructing government officials to clear all major media interviews with the White House.

weapons directorate, said that the concern of the NATO govern-The order, in the form of a memorandum to Cabinet secretarderives in a great deal from the from James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, applies to requests for interviews from print journalists as well as to reian population would be greatly affected," he said. "Neither we nor quests for radio and television ap-

pearances. The order is not as restrictive as President Reagan's directive last Tuesday curbing government em-ployees' contacts with reporters on national security issues, but it is more sweeping in that it covers all subjects and applies to a broader range of government officials.

Last Tuesday, Mr. Keagan, de-ploring leaks of classified information as "a problem of major pro-portions," banned federal employees from "all contacts with any element of the oews media in which classified National Security Com-cil matters or classified intelligence information are discussed," unless such contacts are approved by "a senior official."

The memorandum was distributed to officials at a Jan. 6 Cabinet meeting, according to a White House source, and was signed by Mr. Baker but written by David R. Gergen, Mr. Reagan's communications director.

"Specifically," Mr. Baker told the Cabinet members in the memo. "it is requested that whenever you or anyone under your jurisdiction receives an invitation for an interview on a Sunday talk show, morning network television, ... or you consult with the White House prior to your acceptance."

Government officials have interpreted the order to mean that they must get White House approval for all individual interviews with

print journalists. And the White House reportedly has been flooded with requests for approval of media contacts since the memo was

Mr. Gergen said Friday that the memo was not intended as an or-der that would restrict individual interviews with print journalists. However, be said, because of reports that it has been interpreted that way, he has called a meeting of government public information officers for Monday to clarify the

Mr. Baker's memo was given to Cabinet officials and was circulated among heads of agencies and senior White House officials. It has led to distribution of additional memorandums on the press restrictions to lower-level officials and has been given high priority in staff discussions in some depart-

#### 'Major Press Interviews'

Arthur P. Brill, the Justice Department's deputy director of pub-lic affairs, said that the order did not apply to all press interviews, just "major press interviews." Asked how he could distinguish between the two, he answered, 'On a case-by-case basis.'

Although Mr. Baker's memo has oot surfaced publicly before, there were news accounts last week of a memorandum from John R. Block, the secretary of agriculture, to his subordinates that was based on the Baker order. It specifically mentioned the restriction on print in-

However, at the White House, Larry Speakes, the deputy press secretary, appeared to be unaware of the wording of the Block memo and denied that it applied to print journalists.

Asked about the memo, Mr. large amount of confusion here between the classified material confidential, top secret, etc. I would like you to mentally draw a line here in your minds about

# **Precautions Ordered** By U.K. on Boeing 737

By Richard Witkin

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Authorities in Britain have ordered all British operators of Boeing 737 airliners to take special precautions in snow or freezing rain to guard against accidents on takeoff.

The order follows the crash of an Air Florida 737 into a Potomac River bridge in Washington during a snowstorm Wednesday, killing 74 of the 79 persons aboard and four on the bridge. By nightfall Saturday, 50 bodies had been re-covered from the low water. covered from the icy water. The order by Britain's Civil Aviaoon Aothority had evidently been

in preparation before the accident last week. The sources in Washing-ton said the inquiry into the Air Florida crash would include the incidents that led to the British ac-

The London order, issued Friday, specified that the action was being taken because of several incidents in which Boeing 7.37s had

shown a tendency to climb precipitionsly or roll after taking off in all (1)]

British pilots of Boeing 737s were ordered to take two steps.
First, when wing flaps are extended to certain moderate positions, pilots are to increase the takeoff speed at least 2 to 5 knots above, oormal. Second, they are to limit the rate by which the nose is lifted, into the air to 3 degrees per sec-

There has been no firm indication that a slow takeoff or excessively rapid lifting of the nose had anything to do with the Washington accident. In fact, Frank H. McAdams, a member of the safety board team investigating the crash, said Saturday that preliminary indications are that the flaps of the Air Florida plane had been extended beyond the moderate position found in all previous incidents.

However, safety experts have been concentrating on the weather conditions as the likeliest possible answer to why the plane was unable to climb properly. Specifically, they think there may have been a building of spronger are on the a buildup of snow or ice on the planes' surfaces.

The Boeing Co., builder of the 737, issued an operator's bulleting last June similar to the British or der. But that was an advisory, while the British order makes th precautions mandatory.

#### Officers' Release Reversed in Chile

The Associated Free SANTIAGO — Chile's highes court has reversed a military cour decision that freed three high ranking secret police officer accused of conspiring to kill for mer Foreign Minister Orland Letelier.

The ruling Friday by the Su preme Court of Justice said the in nocence of Gen. Manuel Contreras, Col. Pedro Espinoza and Capt. Armando Fernández "ha not been clearly established." Th decision cleared the way for reopening an investigation into Mi Letelier's murder.

The three officers bad been so quitted of forging passports al-legedly used by assassins to ki-Mr. Leteller with a bomb in Wash ington in September, 1976. The were prosecuted and freed after 1978 request by the United State

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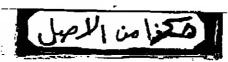
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Irmgard Oettinger. (District Manager.

Dieter Rothenbach (District Manager,

# Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Juanita Caspari in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
PRODUCT MARKETING MANAGERS		Apple computer (Landmare/spillmare).	Paris	or engineering environ; win. 2 yrs' exp.	Hiss M. McHaughten, Apple Computer Int'l, 7 line de Chartres, 92200 Hoully, France.	LSLT. 7-1-82
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS Monagement-level	Competitive	The World Bank.	Washington	Proven magt, capability: Univ. deg. in Bus.	Ref. H° 2-3 FRAP 284, The World Rank, 1818 H Street, R.W., Washington, D.C. 28433.	111. 7-1-12
GENERAL MANAGEMENT	c. N.F. 120,880	Marine, Rolling & Industrial Paints.	Middle East	Compenses in all aspects of magt-finance, groul, safes & midy, essential; ing.; educ. to deg. level.	N.C.T. Butterworth, WIBSCON, Kalektshridga Bossa, 197 Kalektshridga, London, SW7 1RM.	LUT. 7-1-82
EXPORT AREA MANAGERS		A world leading medical graduat manufacturer.	Europe	Success, equ. in motical surgical products, expert solding valuatily & alielly in accept respens, for expert area engl.; Eng.	Box B 1965, interestional Burahi Tribuno, 92521 Heulily Colon, Franço.	LR.T. B-1-82
Group Personnel & Administration Manager	e. 224,000 tax tree	lati Contractors Broop.	Kewait	Grad. with perf. personnel qual.; 15 yrs. personnel aimin. cop., with 10 at managerial loost, Eng. + lauvel. Arabic.	Red.: 2048 A/RIT., Touche Ress & Ca., 1 Little Wear St., Landon EC4A STR, Tal.: 61-353 8611.	14.1. 7-1-82
CONTROLLER	Gutes Gelekt + Romas	Importen/Austister Investigens- und Gebraucksgilter.	Harriory	Deutsches Rechnungsnesse, Frfahrung in N.S. wirr M.K. Tochkurgsselschaff, bupart, Personal, Filliawn, Englisch.	Lebancher in Englisch an Erust & Whinner Smith, An der Hangtwache 7, 6 Frankfurt/M. 1, Tel.: 04:11/20571.	Franklarter All. Zeit. 9-1-82
FINANCIAL CONSULTANT	to US \$45,880	South Arabian Government Agency.	Hiyada, Sandi Acabia	CA or CPA qual; 2-5 yrs' post qual, exp. in amiling & floancial consulting Eng. + Arabic.	Rel. CD 1861, B.S. Woodnew, MSL Middle East, 17 Stratton St., Landon W1X 688.	(A). 9-1-92
ENTREPRENEUR		Fenceisseur de produits mécaniques à tracte technologia.	Paris	du école de commerce homos do contact	Ref.: 7.126, Organisation et Publichi, 2 Non Marwage, 75001 Paris.	187. 12-1-82



Dr. Julio Iglesias Puga covered his face as he arrived in a police car at his Madrid apartment house Sunday after being held by kidnappers. His son Carlos shielded him from cameramen.

#### Troops Raid ETA Hideout and Free Captive Unhurt

MADRID - Anti-terrorist troops Sunday freed the kidnapped father of Spanish sinter Julio Iglesias and arrested four persons, all Spaniards, in a raid on a Basque hideout of the ETA extrem-

ist group. Dr. Julio Iglesias Puga, 66, was unhurt after 19 days in captivity, police said.

Two men who police at first thought were Latin
Americans abducted Dr. Iglesias, a gynecologist,
Dec. 29 at his Madrid clinic and demanded a \$2-

million ransom from his son. No ransom was paid, police said. Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo phoned Julio Iglesias at his home in Miami to information of the

successful operation. Anthorides said two young ETA members were arrested in the early-morning raid on the two-story house by special operations troops and detectives. "From when the first sound was heard until the

troops stood in my room only six seconds went by," Dr. Iglesias told his son Carlos. Carlos Iglesias said at a news conference that his father had been drugged by the kidnappers and "taken to their prison in the trunk of a car." The man and woman who own the house in the Zaragoza village of Trasmoz, where Dr. Iglesias

was held, were also detained. Interior Minister Juan José Rosón led the raid operation from a command post in Madrid.

An official statement said the earlier arrests of everal suspected ETA members had been crucial in locating Dr. Iglesias. It said 13 persons were being held under anti-terrorist legislation as a re-

# **U.K.** Alliance Argues Over Seats

#### But 'Carve-Up' & Seen as Essential to Gaining Power

By William Borders New York Times Service EXETER, England - Stephen

ledia

Mennell, secretary of the local branch of Britam's new Social Democratic Party, thinks his party can easily win the Exeter seat in the next parliamentary election — but only if the local Liberal Part will stand aside in its favor.

Michael Browning chairman of the Exeter Liberals, believes his party can also win next time - lut only if the local Social Democats stand aside.

And so, like local officials of the two parties all over Britain, Mr. Mennell and Mr. Browning have been negotiating, mindful of the undisputed fact that their aliance must remain unified if it is b have any hope of defeating Britan's two major parties, Labor and Coserv-

"After all, the game we'r in is a game about power," Mr. Bowning said, explaining why his Liberal Party will very likely agree not to run a candidate in Exete, in exchange for Social Democatic concessioos elsewhere o this southwestern corner of Extand.

Alliance Leads Pels

The Social Democratic Party was founded a year ag by four disaffected Labor Part members — all former Cabinet ministers. It was only last fall that the Social Democrats agreed to the electoral alliance with the Liberts who, despite a distinguished past, have

With the Labor Party torn by a bitter ideological dispute and the Conservative government holding firm to an unpopular economic policy, the new alliance has quickly become a credible political alternative in Britain. A Gallup Poll published just before Christmas gave it 51 percent, with the Conservative and Labor parties oed at 23 percent each.

Everything depends on what the politicians describe as "the great carve-up" of Britain's 635 parliamentary seats, dividing them equally between the two alliance parties. But some constituencies are far more likely to be won by an alliance candidate than are others, and both parties want as many of these seats as possible. Exeter, for example, is "so winn-

able for us that it may be given to a national figure from some other part of the country," according to John Tyler, a former member of Parliament who is coordinating the Liberals' negotiations for the whole slate of 15 seats in Devou and Cornwall, including Exeter.

Mr. Tyler said this city, now in the hands of the Conservatives, presented the right mix for a strong alliance showing. Though the Liberals have not won seats here in recent times, they have usually made strong showings. With the help of the Social Democrats, the alliance hopes to take addi-

been in eclipse for most of the 20th donal votes from the Labor and Conservative parties.

> "The great carve-up" will ultimately help determine the senior party in the alliance and the process has aroused high passions on both the local and the national

Earlier this month, William Rodgers, one of the Social Democratic Party's four national leaders, angrily broke off the oegotiations with the Liberals, accusing them of "thinking in terms of their own limited local interests," rather than of the alliance's broad national

Although the outburst was a sure sign, as one political commentator after another put it, that the two parties' honeymoon was over, they resumed negotiations a few days later. In a significant gesture of conciliation last week, the Liberal candidate in a Glasgow constituency agreed to step aside in a coming by-election in favor of Roy Jenkins, who is the only one of the four Social Democratic leaders who is not in Parliament.

The Social Democrats' irritation with the Liberals — as expressed by Mr. Rodgers — persists.
Mr. Mennell, 37, the Social

Democratic Party secretary in Ex-cter, who quit the Labor Party last January, put it this way: "For the Liberals, the end of the game too

#### lions of young people, now in their 20s and 30s, who sacrificed their educations and career ladders to participate in the Cultural Revolu-

short-lived uprising in southern China and communal fighting in

While these incidents are isolated, foreign observers regard them as symptoms of a larger, more pervasive social frustration caused by the clash of rising expectations and economic scarcity and by the sense of individual helplessness in an autocratic political system. Communist leaders who once inspired the nation to revolt now acknowledge this slow social boil and take every precaudon to contain it.

the quieter, more moderate China of Deng Xiaoping, the Communist Party deputy chairman, the society still crackles with resentment and cynicism from two groups that consider themselves the newly disenfranchised

sands of demobilized soldiers who cast their fortunes with what had once been a secure and prestigious job only to be sent back to their impoverished rural homes because of budget cuts that forced a reduction in China's huge standing

# Schmidt Says Plan Will Not Change

BONN - Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has said the United States would station oew medium-range ouclear missiles in West Germany even if Bonn withdrew its support

elaborate Saturday on his statement, Western diplomats said the U.S. was entitled, as one of the vic-torious World War II allies, to equip its forces in West Germany with whatever arms it chose. They four Social Democratic leaders said they could not recall the chancellor raising such a prospect previously.

Mr. Schmidt was defending

often over the years has been pnt-ting up candidates and running in elections — not winning elections which foresees deploying 572 Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe from 1983 unless or governing. Now there is a real Moscow agrees to arms curbs. U.S. chance of governing, but they must remember that the only reason for that chance is that we have come and Soviet negotiators are discuss-ing such controls at disarmament talks that resumed in Geneva last

# Social Frustration Is Seen as Cause of Terrorism in China

By Michael Weisskopf Washington Past Service

PEKING — A disgruntled taxicab driver docked of her bonus after a dispute with her boss plowed her car at high speed into a crowd of Chinese tourists a week ago, killing several persons, according to informed Peking sources.

Three to 10 persons were killed the reports vary — and as many as a dozen were seriously injured, including the young driver who finally smashed into the marble bridge leading to the Forbidden

Known acts of terrorism have been rare in the tightly controlled Chinese society since the open warfare of the Cultural Revolution ended a decade ago. Although in-ner-family violence is oot uncommon, public outhursts are consid-

In the past 18 months, however, sporadic episodes of terrorism re-portedly have caused hundreds of deaths and mainings. There has been a bombing in the Peking train station and on a Fujian bus, a

Although many middle-aged and elderly Chinese are content in

First are the hundreds of thou-

Perhaps more alienated is the so-called lost generation — mil-

for the deployment.

Although Mr. Schmidt did not

support for NATO plans at a rally of his Social Democratic Party in north Bavaria.

The chancellor has threatened to

resign if his party changes its stand and rejects the NATO decision,

picked up speed and turned into lized soldier from the countryside the crowd, knocking down a pho-

The Peking cabdriver falls into this age group. Said to be in her early 20s, she was working in the lowly service sector, like many of

the Cultural Revolution refugees. According to Chinese sources, she was told Jan. 10 that she would lose the next two months of bonuses because of an argument with her boss over wages. Bonuses can nearly double a cabdriver's income. Angered, she drove ber 1940s vintage taxi to historic Tiananmen Square, where thousands spend their day off visiting the Forbidden City, the Martyr's Memorial, museums and Mao's mau-

Passing Mao's resting place, she

tographer's stand and dozens of people until she slammed the vehiele into the Golden Water Bridge outside the Forbidden City, ac-

cording to Chinese sources. The woman, whose name is unknown, was bospitalized with head Hospital workers who worked

overtime to receive and treat the injured were shocked that the woman would turn ber anger against innocent people.

No Comment

As usual in cases of public se-

curity, officials refused comment. The Foreign Ministry, which takes questions of foreign reporters,

would only say the matter was under invesogation. Fifteen months ago, a demohi-

to live in the same city as his girlfriend set off a huge explosive de-vice at the main railway station of the Chinese capital. Eighty-one bystanders were hospitalized and nine died, including the young bomber, who reportedly had dressed for the occasion in his old

army uniform. In the coastal city of Fujian, a crowded bus was blown up last June, killing 50 passengers and injuring 150, according to Zheng Ming magazine, a journal hased in Hong Kong The writer, who claims to have been a winness, said that local authorities later discovered that one of the passengers had planted a bomb because he was depressed over marital or joh prob-

Zheng Ming also reported that

more than 3,000 former soldiers calling themselves the Disillusion-ed Brigade because they were unable to get jobs after demobilization staged a violent uprising in a small south China town last July. all but taking it over for three days before they were repulsed.

In China's sensitive northwest region that borders the Soviet Union, communal fighting and ethnic group demands for greater self-rule have shaken social stability in Xinjiang Province and prompted

top party leadership changes. The most recent incident took place last June when 200 of the largest minority group, the Uighurs, tried to storm a Chinese Army base near the city of Kashi, according to a Xinjiang source. The Uighurs were beaten back and their leaders arrested after intense fighting, the source said.

# Gandhi Increases Funds for Scientific Research

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government, in an attempt to stimulate India's often sluggish bureaucracies of science and technology, has increased direct investment in research from \$576 million to \$888 million a

Mrs. Gandhi has assigned the highest importance to revitalizing a scientific establishment that, despite its achievements in space and nuclear energy, is often described as imitative, slipshod and wasteful.

The prime minister recently named S.M. Swaminiathan, an internationally honored agricultural scientist, to lead a national scientific council that will coordinate India's hundreds of research institutions. At the same time, Mrs. Gandhi said all vacancies in the fields of scientific research would be filled immediately.

Mrs. Gandhi makes frequent public statements extelling India's scientific achievements or exhorting more and better research.

#### Antarctic Trip Praised

Most recently, she congratulated scientists aboard India's first laboratory vessel bound for Antarctica. There had previously been praise for those scientists responsible for sending an Indian satellite into space with a payload designed and made in India. There are also frequent references to India's status as one of the nations that can by itself maintain the full nuclear-fuel cycle, from the refining of ore to the reprocessing of waste. Yet, as their achievements are being acclaimed, Indian scientists

are questioning whether their country is a scientific nation and even whether it will ever be one. For example, countering govern-ment publicity statements are articles by people like Subbiah Arma-

chalam, an officer of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, who in a series of reports if, 49, a member of the Israeli V. Fox, 63, a retired United Press of Scientific and Industrial Re-

charged that science in India was type of research to the national

poorly practiced.

Amnng the reasons he suggested were a lack of motivation and discipline, a national preoccupation with quantity rather than quality. the absence of a critical tradicion and the frequent watering down of pure scientific research by what he said were often faddish assertions made under the banner of applied research or applied technology.

#### Little Impact Abroad

After studying internacional scientific journals, Mr. Armachalam concluded that Indian work had relatively little impact abroad.

Another view of Indian science, published in the United States Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, said that 60 percent of all investment in scientific research in India involved space, atomic energy and defense, and that "the contribution of this

econniny and social and public welfare has been next in nothing." Even scientists involved in these programs conceded that on a costoccounting basis, more and better hardware could probably have been acquired by shopping abroad. But they said intangibles such as teaching training skilled engineers and hulding scientific self-confi-dence justified their efforts. Mrs. Gandhi, who is said to read

widely on scientific issues, has balanced praise of the space program
with admissions that the country has "not succeeded in providing facilities and a general climate to fully encourage intellectual in-

Giri Deshingkar, a fellow at the Center for the Study of Developing Society, said military work, though secret, was probably of the regarded as the most successful of all laboratories. He said that the universities

pour out thousands of graduates whose doctorates are either plagiarized or the equivalent of a term paper in a Western college. In general, the national laboratories developing tools and methods of operation for industry and farms have failed, Mr. Deshingkar add-

His assessment supported the view of a Western scientist here who said that at the upper levels of each discipline India had produced scientists of the "highest caliber" but that there was little depth. He said that at the government air-plane-design plant in Hyderabad there were 60 top aeronautical engineers but that the design of any significant aircraft would require

#### Seymour Hess, Space Meteorologist, Dies

NEW YORK — Seymour Lester Hess, 61, the meteorologist who issued mankind's first weather report from Mars, based on data radioed from that planet by the Vik-ing I spacecraft, died Friday. "Light winds from the east in

#### **OBITUARIES**

the late afternoon," Mr. Hess re-ported in Pasadena, Calif., on July 27, 1976, after looking over the data radioed from Mars by the Viking lander, "changing to light winds from the southwest after oridnight, Maximum wind was 15 miles per bour." At the time, he was leading a team of meteorolo-gists monitoring the Mars probe.

Moshe Harif

Knesset (parliament) from the op-position Labor Party, was killed Saturday in a traffic accident in which his wife and eldest son also died.

Charles G. Whiteford

#### BALTIMORE (UPI) - Charles G. Whiteford, 67, former national editor and chief reporter on gov-ernment and politics for The Balti-

more Sun, died Friday. Emil C. Danenberg OBERLIN, Ohio (AP) - Emil C. Danenberg, 64, the president of Oberlin College and a noted pia-nist and teacher, died Saturday of

Jack V. Fox

cancer, college officials said.

OXNARD, Calif. (UPI) - Jack ty to the Republican Party in 1975.

International correspondent, died Friday of cancer, He was described by his first boss, Walter Cronkite, as the quintessential wire service newsman for his fast and vivid reporting on stories from murder trials to space shots.

#### R. Parker Sullivan

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP) - R. Parker Sullivan, 67, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of General Telephone from 1962 to 1979, died Thursday of a heart attack.

#### John Jarman

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) -John Jarman, 66, who represented Oklahoma in Congress for 26 years, died Friday of cancer. He switched from the Democratic Par-

# WHEN YOU TELL'EM BACK HOME WHAT FRANKFURT ALL ABOUT, SAVE A ROLL OF MARKS ON THE CALL.

Ah, the food in Europe! It's really something else. You'll sample the kinds of treats you wish you could share with the folks you left behind. So make their mouths water. Give 'em a call. But be sure to check these mark-saving tips first. SAVÉ ON SURCHARGES

Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

There are other ways to save money. **SAVE WITH A SHORTIE** In most countries there's no three-

minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the callback from the States with dollars. not local currency, when you get

your next home or office phone bill. SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS Telephone Company credit card and

collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the

hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

#### **SAYE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS** Always check to see whether the

country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable. Have you digested that? O.K. Now pass the mustard!



Reach out and touch someone

# **Budget Complicates** EEC Form Price Talks

BRUSSELS - Aready cmbroiled in a dispute our who pays what into Common Barket funds, the 10 members of ae European Economic Communy this week begin their annual brile over farm

Despite the continuing quarrel over the communit's costly food surpluses, the EE Commission appears ready to ropose one of the most generousprice increases in several years, difformatic sources The EEC exeutive body will

meet Monday to lecide how much more the community should pay out this year under its system of guaranteed prics for its 8 million If it makes is proposals final—and differencesamong the 14 commissioners could cause delays—agriculture ministers from the 10

countries will take their first look at the package on Tuesday.

That will nark the start of what diplomats believe will be months of tough barraining.

Added Significance
This year's occotiations have added significance ecause lengthy talks have so far faled to produce a plan to reform a \$25-billion budget that allocates more than 60 percent of total spedding to agri-

eultural subsidies.

EEC foreign ministrs ended the latest round of talk on Friday, still split on the issus of cash rebates to Britain and ilk subsidies to small farmers. Poul Dalsager, the Danish agri-

culture commissione plans to ask Youths Riot fd 2 Days In Norway Artic Town

The Associate Press
OSLO — Riotiz broke ont unexplicably Saturdy and Sunday in the Arctie Nortegian city of Tromso, as more tin 400 youths smashed windows, looted shops and the windows, looted shops and the windows, looted shops and the windows are windows. and threw ice blockat policemen.
Police said 35 ypths were arrested Saturday, 3d Norwegian radio said 22 were aken into customatic said 22 were aken into customatic said 22 were aken into customatic said 25 were stress. tody Sunday. Most of those arrested were said to be etween 15 and

21 years old.

his colleagues to agree to a "stan-dard" increase of around 9 percent for many key products, the diplo mats said.

Poor farmers in Mediterranean areas reportedly would be offered more while affluent cereal producers in Northern Europe could ex-pect less under that plan.

Mr. Dalsager is likely to insist, however, on limits on the present system of guaranteed prices to make producers bear more of the cost of selling off surpluses, the The EEC executive body hope such measures will put a perma-nent brake on future spending.

Delay Expected In the key area of dairy subsi-dies — the single most expensive item in the EEC budget — Mr. Dalsager is likely to postpone any recommendations until foreign ministers resume their talks on budget reform next week, the

sources said.

16.3-percent price increase to cope with rapidly rising costs, are exposals, however.

Mr. Dalsager's proposals are also likely to cause dissatisfaction in Britain and West Germany.

Farmers, who say they need a

whose governments have been trying to put a tight lid on spend-ing in an effort to control infla-Britain, whose hefty net payments into EEC funds originally prompted the oegotiations on budgetary reform, believes the huge agricultural budget is the cause of

the problem. British officials say the fight over financial reform is thus bound to spill over into the farm price talks, foreshadowing even tougher bargaining that usual. The recent rise in world agricul-

tural prices, however, has given a strong boost to defenders of the EEC's agricultural policy.

The higher world prices have drastically cut community spending on food export subsidies. With such outlays falling, France and other countries with large farming populations have been able to argue that there is no need for for farming

gue that there is no need for funda-mental reform.

MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS SEMINARS & CONFERENCES

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Robert A. Beck whn has been during the last

twenty years the Dean of the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell University. The programme is enrolling students having already reached university level and possessing knowledge of the two languages of instruc-

tion—English and French. Applications must be made before 15 April, 1982.

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#### Démarche Polonaise

Having devoured their society to satisfy the Russians, the Polish putschists keep throwing one lean bone to the West. His name is Micczyslaw Rakowski, a deputy premier who has mastered the dialects of liberalism as well as Communism. The military junta has given him the Ministry of the Heavy Heart and made him its ambassador to the dollar democracies to beg sympathy and credits.

Whatever hope democrats want to find in the Polish situation, therefore, has to be heard in Rakowski's melody. As carefully played for The New York Times's John Darnton in Warsaw recently, it is a sinister

The true purpose of martial law, Rakowski finally acknowledged, is not to root out a few extremists of both the left and the right. It is to crush Solidarity and to do away with the right to strike — the first and principal concession made to the union in the summer of 1980. To end martial law anytime soon, he said, would "just return to the situation before the 13th [of December], and this modern polonaise — the strike dance — would start

Two themes contend in that refrain. One is that the junta, for all its promises to reconsti-tute an "independent" union, will never again yield the right to strike. The other is

that, given even a modicum of freedom to speak and assemble, the Polish people would never work for this regime.

"Why should we be so foolish as to stake everything on a drastic step and then just give it up and go hack to what we were?" Rakowski continued. Stake everything means a fight to the finish. Humanity means being merciful if victorious:

'We will have to live with these people. We'll conduct a policy not marked by hate or hostility, hut by political realism. The stabilization will lead to the releasing of those who are ready to agree to the fact that they can't fight against the system but can participate

in work for necessary changes."

Lech Walesa? "He's heing talked to. ... Without his advisers, he doesn't mean much.... Events have overgrown him.'

The West's offer of more credits if the government makes peace with Solidarity and the church? "This is an internal matter. For the West

to ask us to abolish the state of war is the same as if I asked Great Britain to abolish its royal system. It's a cynical ploy...''
That can only mean that the West's denial

of further credits would be a stroke of ideal-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Plugging the Leaks

Pretty much on schedule, President Reagan has gotten aroused by news leaks in the national security area and, through his new rational security adviser, has pledged to crack down by "all legal means"—a welcome qualification — on officials who do the leaking. At the Pentagon, no less a figure than the deputy secretary of defense, chasing one especially embarrassing leak, has taken a lie detector test. The promise of a broadly open government, followed by the grim pursuit of the inevitable unauthorized disclosures, seems to be a pattern that all administrations fall into after à time.

The press has, of course, a vested interest in open government and in opening up government. Nor does this interest fade in the national security area. On the contrary, journalistic enterprise and competitiveness often increase in that area, not simply because it is newsy but because there the errors attributable to excessive secrecy can be egregious. Precisely because so much security business is conducted behind closed doors, the press has an obligation — if it is to perform well its first duty of informing the public — to find out what it can.

The news media do not contend that a government has no claim to privacy in delibcrating on national security policy and no claim to secrecy in some of its decisions. But as a practical matter, the media as a group go after every legitimate story that comes into view, accepting the restraints imposed by journalistic professionalism but not those imposed by official decree. If secrets are to be kept, it must be the government, not the media, that keeps them.

If there is broad, though not full, agreement in U.S. society on which party should keep the secrets, there is not broad agreement on what constitutes a secret, or a legitimate secret. Unsurprisingly, the government's definition is much more inclusive than that of the media. Mr. Reagan is said to be outraged, for instance, over the disclosure of classified matters that have not even been presented to him for decision.

He is in a long line of outraged presidents. Making policy in an involuntary goldfish bowl can complicate the life of public officials. It can also give the public the opportunity to enlarge its influence before policy is set in concrete. This is one of those tensions that, in a democratic society, it is best not to expect to resolve. It helps explain why the media can understand why President Reagan has given the leak-seekers a new charge, and why it cannot cheer them along.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

# And Now, 8.9 Percent

The U.S. administration's anti-inflation program is working — although not as the administration had planned and hoped. It had intended to create many new incentives throughout the economy. The autumn's surge of industrial layoffs has certainly created, for several million Americans, the most urgent kind of incentive to tighten belts, cut spending, work for lower wages and engage generally in non-inflationary behavior. The unemployment rate in December, the government reports, was 8.9 percent. As a strategy to stabilize prices, this one is costly, cruel and slow. It is a reproach not merely to this administration but to the country as a whole that it has been unable to agree on anything better.

Recessions, from time to time, may well be inevitable. But unemployment on the present scale is not. It is the result of the failure of Americans — business people, working people and the politicians who represent them to come together on any policy except the simple and hrutal one of the monetary wringer enforced by high interest rates. And it's futile to hlame the Federal Reserve. With budget deficits rising, it has very little control

over interest. Unemployment is very likely to continue rising in the course of the winter. And it's not solely a cyclical downturn that will automatically reverse itself later in the year. Beneath

the cycle there seems to be a slow, continuing weakening in heavy industry, with little prospect of returning even to last summer's numbers of jobs. There were unemployment rates of 15 percent in Michigan, 12.5 percent in Ohio and 9.8 percent in Pennsylvania — the steel and automobile states.

Economic growth in the United States all but stopped about three years ago. Since then, unemployment has moved only one way. The present deterioration is best viewed as the second phase of the W-shaped recession that began in January, 1980, under the previous administration. Unemployment was then just over 6 percent. The first phase of the recession was sharp but brief. When it ended, the following summer, the rate was up to 7.6 percent. It declined only slightly over the following year until last July, when the second half of the recession began.

This administration intends to grit its teeth for the next few months and assure its uneasy allies in Congress that a recovery will get atarted next summer before the election campaigns begin. Maybe so - and then again, maybe not. Mr. Reagan inherited an economy that was trapped by high interest rates; a year later it is still trapped. Whatever happens next summer, it will begin with unemployment stuck on a plateau by far the highest since World War II.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

#### Other Opinion

#### Tears From the Iron Lady

She is good-looking with a perfect hairdo. She might never win a beauty contest but she never has any problem picking her male escort to a dinner or a dance, including powerful men like Ronald Reagan, Francois Mit-terrand, Helmut Schmidt. She did not shed a tear when England was burning because of riots. She did not grieve when a number of Northern Ireland youths on hunger strike died senselessly. She is Margaret Thatcher.

That was the general impression until somebody up there agreed to test her iron strength. She hroke down in tears as fears mounted for the safety of her 28-year-old son, missing for a week in an African car rally. But there are thousands of British mothers whose sons have been lost forever and who are still grieving. Hopefully, through her own personal grief and ordeal, the Iron Lady can be moved to do her job in

a more compassionate and mellow way.

— From the Indonesian Observer (Jakarta).

#### Jan. 18: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Guggenheim Elected

DENVER - Mr. Simon Guggenheim has been formally elected U.S. senator. In his speech of acceptance he declared he had given up his commercial career to devote himself to the duties of his office and announced his resignation from 20 companies, including the directorship of the American Smelting and Refining Company and 14 others to which salaries are attached totaling \$75,000 per annum. Mr. Guggenheim is a multimillionaire and one of the family that dominates the copper and silver markets. In a recent interview he frankly confessed that he expected to be chosen senator because be had contributed so generously to the campaign funds of a majority of the Colorado Legislature.

#### 1932: New Drug Treatment

ITHACA, N.Y. - A new treatment for drug addicts that it is claimed will completely cure the morphine habit within six days, without causing any discomfort to the sufferer and leaving no craving for further drugs, was annnounced today by scientists of Cornell University. The remedy consists of a compound with which the nervous system and the brain are washed of the habit. The craving for drugs, scientists believe, is due to the thickening of the protein in brain cells. This condition persists even after the use of narcoiles has been stopped. The new treatment is described as an antidote of sodium rhodonate. which thins out the thickened proteins of the brain cells and thus ends the habit.

# Israel's Cruel Dilemma Over the West Bank and 'Security'

R AMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — By way of illuminating an as-pect of the tormenting "Palestinian" issue that you don't hear much about, allow me to introduce three distinguished figures from around here:

Ibrahim Dakkak, the chairman of the West Bank engineers' union and trade association and frequent participant in past in-ternational gatherings of engineers; Akram Haniya, newly elected chairman of the West Bank journalists' union and editor-in-chief of the East Jerusalem daily newspaper, Al Shab; and Gaby Baramki, acting president of Bir Zeit University for the past seven years and a participant two years ago in an Aspen Institute "Great Books" summer seminar in Colorado.

Pillars of their communities, right? Wrong, by the standards of the Israeli occu-pation anthorities. Dakkak is under "town arrest." Forbidden to leave Jerusalem even to visit relatives in Bethlehem and confined to his home from sundown to dawn, he was briefly imprisoned recently.

You find Haniya in a cramped, damp fourth-floor walk-up "office" in Ramallah, more than 10 miles from his newspaper, which he runs largely by telephone. He has been under "town arrest" for 18 months and was recently released from 31 days in an Israeli military jail. His cell was not much

more than 12 feet by four feet, and he shared it at times with as many as three other inmates. He was given nothing to read and was allowed out only once a week for a shower. He had no lawyer for six days, bail was refused; six hours of interrogation were devoted not to specific charges but to "political attitudes" (all this by his account).

The main rap against Haniya and Dakkak the same: membership in n national guidance committee established by prominent West Bank municipal leaders and professional people in opposition, ostensibly, to the Camp David "autonomy" framework for the West Bank. The committee is now largely incapacitated by a calculated cam-paign of "town arrests" that effectively makes it impossible for the group to meet. Why? Because Israeli occupation authorities see it as "extremely destructive," in the

words of Menahem Milson, a former profes-sor of Arab studies who now heads up the Israeli government's new civil administration for the West Bank. The guidance committee, Milson says he has reason in know, "is the arm of the PLO in this area and behind incitement and calls

for murder. Baramki is marked in a different way. His university was closed for two mooths when

By Philip Geyelin

violent demonstrations broke out in November and students stoned Israeli security forces. He is on stern notice that he will be held strictly accountable for any more stu-dent disturbances — off campus or on. He is also marked in another sense: by

the "terrible rage" of his teen-age daughter, who was caught up in a demonstration on her way home from school two months ago and hit in the leg by a ricocheting bullet fired from a rooftop by an Israeli sol-dier. "You can hardly find a family that hasn't got somebody who has been shot, ar-rested, physically abused or financially in-jured by the occupation," he says. "After 14 years, it touches everybody."

Three case histories, each inherently contures case instories, each inherently controversial (the transient visitor is illequipped to weigh every allegation, let alone "secret evidence"). But each is illustrative of Israel's cruel and, to some degree, self-imposed dilemma. By its own definition of its "security" requirements it cannot afford to "security" requirements, it cannot afford to let go of the West Bank, as it is doing with the nearly vacant Sinai.
But neither can Israel hold onto it without

somehow "taming" an unruly and resistant Palestinian Arab populace. For this, the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin can see no alternative to repression,

not just of active terrorists but of Palestinian causists who in every other respect would be counted as respected fitizens,

Assuming no negotated solution — which is what Israeli policy seems increasingly to assume — the abvious question is whether it will work. The Palestinians tell

you resistance will only stiffen, others that it will wither. But suppose that, after a lashion, the policy does work. Can an Arib population of 1.2 million people (the Vest Bank plus Gaza) be fitted into the concept of a Jewish

state? At this point, in most speculation, a South African analogy is conjured up.
Suppose it doesn't work. Here you get the Ulster analogy. For how long can Israel reconcile cherished and traditional values with "security" measured in arbitrary confinement, censorship, bans by assembly, reprisals (the flattening of flomes) against provocations (stones or homemade gasoline

bombs thrown at Israeli military vehicles) that are not exactly eye-for-an-eye?

The answer almost has to be that, for any protracted period, it can't. Yet this is the aspect of the "Palestinian problem" that one hears the least about. You can see what Israel is doing to the West Bank. What you can only sense is what the West Bank is doing to

0/982, The Washington

# The Need for a Space Policy: Thinking the Unthinkable

editor who specializes in aerospace matters, contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

NEW YORK — For the past two years, the prospect of war in space has received wide public attention. In both technical and general-interest publications, articles have depicted guided warheads homing in on unfriendly satellites while laser battle stations in orbit wield "death rays" at the speed of light and destroy ballistic missiles from Earth.

Amid all the Buck Rogers prose, some more sober articles have argued that directed-energy weapons such as lasers have inherent technical limitations: They could not be built on the scale required, they would be prohibitively expensive and they would be vulnerable to certain relatively straightforward

Among engineers, Pentagon of-ficials and policy-makers in Wash-ington, the technical pros and cons of basing defensive weapons in space have sparked one of the most heated controversies since the emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as nuclear superpowers. Underlying the controversy is apprehension over intelligence reports that the Soviet Union has anti-satellite capability, making U.S. spacecraft in low Earth orbit vulnerable to attack. In fact, the arguments in Wash-

ington are centered less on

By Trudy E. Bell

whether space weapons are techni-cally feasible than on whether they are economical. As one defense contractor asked, "Is it cost-effec-tive to put up a \$1-billion 'zap-sat' when an enemy can knock it down with a \$100-million homing mis-

But both the technical and cost arguments miss — indeed, obscure — the central issue: the need for an explicit space policy defining U.S. military and civilian priorities and commitments in space over

the next 10 to 15 years.

The United States has no articulated space policy - not even one so rudimentary as to legally define where space begins and territorial airspace ends. Many of the orbits

required for civilian satellites overlap those needed for military pur-poses, and technology for both is similar. The result is that decisions about civilian activities in space can be directly affected by national security concerns.

The two test launches of the ace shuttle have demonstrated that it is possible to build a reesable space vehicle. Now that space shuttle technology has been devel-oped, will the United States build a larger fleet than the announced four? Will the Defense Department "charter" flights from NASA or build up its own purely military

fleet of shuttles, or take over the entire operation? If the Pentagon intends to be-

THEY'D NEVER GET AWAY
WITH THIS IF WE HAD
THE RIGHT TO BEAR
HANDGUNS!

come actively involved in the space "high ground" by, for example, building laser battle stations in or-bit, it will need the capacious cargo bay and lifting power of the shuttle to boost the materials into orbit, and the remote manipulator arm to assemble them there. (The shuttle itself is too fragile and cumbersome to function as a laser battle station.)

Large-scale commitment would require a second policy decision: whether to create a oew branch of the armed services for space warfare. The Pentagon's space operations are run out of the Space Division of the Air Force Systems Command — a research and development wing. All other operationmilitary systems have their spetific commands: Strategic Air Command, Tactical Air Command d the like. If the Pentagon decidto take a more active role in

stace, an arm such as a Space Command would be necessary. Such a command would need its on basic policy defining its pur-pee and role: Would it be strategil tactical or both? So far, most uses for space-based weapons dis-cused in the media have centered on trategic uses, such as ballisticmisfile defense, presumably because these are the most dramatic. But laser weapons, for example, would also be powerful tactical defensed indeed, their tactical uses are pubably simpler and could be operating within the 1980s.

As actical weapons, lasers could stand a cases "restricts " musting."

stand a space "sentries," guarding U.S. asets in space. The surviva-bility of our satellites is of grave concern. Measures are already being talen to harden their surfac-es to male them more resistant to lasers, ormake their sensors less susceptible to being blinded. It has also been uggested that special ra-diators be installed to reduce their ing missile, or that "stealth" tech-nology be sed to hide them from radar-seeking missiles.

Alternatively, tactical laser weapons could feetively shoot down ons could attend show 20,000 feet—such as high-altitude bombers and fighters. Bu such a tactical use would also any the high cruising altitude to or planes.

The histor of our past conflicts
— particulary bitter lessons like
Vietnam — has shown that the
course of an uternational engagement is determined not by weapons alone builby an interaction of ons alone butby an interaction of technology, actics and policy. Danger lies h obscuring policy questions by technical and economic arguments. One must even question wheter some pessimistic technical arguments are selectively invoked to the to stop us from "thinking the unthinkable" — a laudable aim, but one that works laudable aim, jut one that works only when all rivies concerned re-frain from thos thoughts. Space warfar, something that is

space warrant something that is truly unthinkale but technically possible, should be prevented by hard-nosed negliation and verification of treaties—not cloaked it silence in the hote that if we refus to acknowledge its existence the prospect will go way.

# Poland and an Absurd View of Gun Control

**By Phil Kerby** 

L OS ANGELES — The dispute over handgun control is not a controversy between the good guys and the bad guys. As increased U.S. sales of handguns show, many people feel they need a weapon for protection. At the same time, a growing number of others believe that strict control of handguns, or their elimination, is the most effective way to reduce the violence that pla-gues U.S. society.

These are bonest differences and can be

fairly argued, but as much cannot be said of a full-page advertisement published recently in major newspapers by the National Rifle Association. The advertisement, which attempts to convert the tragedy of Poland into an argument against gun regulation in the United States, is a meretricious and blatant piece of propaganda unworthy even of the NRA.

The association said the Polish people "are willing to fight the suspension of the funda-

mental rights of free men." but because "Poland has precisely the firearms laws that the NRA has been opposing in the United States," they are helpless. This absurd view suggests that the Poles, equipped with small arms, could overwhelm the Polish Army or, if need be, resist Russian tanks.

Drinking deeply of its own brand of paranoia, the association tells us to place our faith in guns as the "ultimate protection" against a possible takeover by a tyranical

If in fact we keep a government that rules by the consent of the governed, our good for-tune won't be based on guns but un the voluntary allegiance of Americans and their government to the Constitution.

But we do confront a danger — not from the nightmare vision of the National Rifle Association but from the reality that our streets and homes have been turned into shooting galleries by the most heavily armed

civilian population in history. It is estimated that there are more than 55 million handguns and 150 million to 200 million shotguns and rifles in private hands. The consequences of this private arsenal are inevitable. The national handgun death toll alone is above 10,000 a year.

It is a measure of the times that Los Angeles officials hailed the city's homicide statistics for 1981. The number of victims dropped from a record high of 1,028 in 1980 to 899 last year, and yet this figure for a city of less than 3 million is more than 250 higher than the average number of homicides each year in all of Britain, with a population of

A British official concedes, "In the U.S., the gun is a part of the American way of life." More accurately, it is a part of the American way of death.

01982, Las Angeles Times.

# Socialist Is Likely Popular Choice for Finnish Presidency

The writer, who comments on for-eign affairs in the Swedish labor press, contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

HELSINKI — If the people of Finland were to decide directly, their new president would be a Socialist, the first in Finland's 60 years as an independent nation. His name is Manno Koivisto, an economist and former longshoreman. Koivisto is the Social Democratic candidate in the current election. The ailing incumbent, Utho Kekkonen, 81, in office since

1956, had to resign because of poor health. Finland is a parliamentary democracy but the president has con-siderable powers when it comes to forming new governments. Kekko-nen on occasion used this power in force coalition governments to carry on, even when parties in the co-alition wanted to break up. His position as elder statesman and former leader of the agrarian Center

Party gave him an influence un-

foreseen in the constitution. The president's main domain is still foreign policy, where his decision is without appeal. Kekkonen used this power to make the Finns understand that their big neighbor. the Soviet Union, has to trust Finnish neutrality. Finland has a formal treaty of friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union. This is a no-nonsense agreement dictated by the geopolitical situa-tion of Finland and the history of two wars - the Winter War of 1939 after Finland was given to the Soviet Union in the Soviet-

German Ribbentrop Pact, and the "Continuation War" from 1941 to 1944, when Finland more or less willingly joined Hitler's Germany to win back the territories lost in the Winter War.

The negotiator of the peace agreement in 1944 was conservative politician J.K. Paasikivi, later to become president. The Paasikivi line of foreign policy was one of friendship with the Soviet Union. This policy has been refined by

The Passikivi-Kekkonen line or foreign policy has been confirmed and cemented through numerous visits with Soviet leaders. Kekkonen's position as senior colleague of Nikita Krushchev, Alexei N. Kosygin and Leonid I. Brezhnev has certainly helped promote an understanding among Soviet lead-ers of Finland's special role.

The word "Finlandization" is resented in Finland. It feels that its special relationship with the Soviet Union today is a contribution to world peace. "Finlandization" seems to indicate something sbort of independence and free choice of political system.

For Kekkonen's job, the heir apparent for more than two decades was Center Party leader Ahti Karjalainen, frequently serving as foreign minister in coalition governments and chairman of the perma-nent Finnish-Soviet Trade Commission. But he has developed a By Birger Viklund

drinking problem — he now says it is under control — and has been a little too ready to pose as the Sovi-et candidate to please the stubborn Finn. He was defeated inside his own party by Johannes Virolainen, speaker of the parliament.

The conservative National Coalition Party, the largest non-Socialist party, has its own candidate, Harri Holkeri, but nobody takes him serinusly. The Communist Party, which has consistently won almost 20 percent of the popular vote in Finland, has a candidate, Kalevi Kivisto, but the party is split and the Moscow faction has declared that it favors Karjalainen

of the Center Party. Mauno Koivisto is acting president, since he was premier when Kekkonen resigned. Early polls

showed that he would have well over 50 percent of the popular vote, though the Social Democrats have never reached even 30 per-

cent in elections. But the people do not decide directly. They are choosing electors, and the electors can choose anybody after the first vote. So there will be a lot of horse-trading unless Koivisto wins more than 50 percent on the first ballot.

In their efforts to block the Socialist candidate, the non-Socialist parties are not above inviting the Russians to discredit Koivisto's foreign-policy reliability. This is especially true of Karjalainen, who

still is very much a candidate. Koivisto has had a successful record for a long of time in a country that has had more than 20 gov-

ernments since the var. To a gres degree, Finnish indutry was buil to produce for repatations to th Soviet Union after the war. But i recent times this industrial poter tial has been used indeasingly for exports to the West. Fuland has higher economic grown than mo: Common Market countries, a situation credited to Koristo's eco nomic policies. This worries the Sovets, who re

cently invited Karjahinen (trade talks, Several large new process in the Soviet Union are in the balance. They would offer full er ployment to Funish shipyards for several years and lucrative co struction contacts in the Sovi Union. The Funs guess, with w humor, that tie invitation to Ka jalainen, the lussian favorite, at the presidental elections are n unconnected.

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# AMC Shuffle Adds To Renault's Clout

By John Holusha New York Times Service

DETROIT - Gerald Meyers, chairman and chief executive officer of American Motors Corp., has stepped down in the first real shake-up of the company since it came under French control.

Mr. Meyers was succeeded by W. Paul Tippett Jr., who had been president and chief operating officer. Succeeding Mr. Tippett was Jose J. Dedeurwaerder, its execu-rive vice president for manufactur-ing. Mr. Dedeurwaerder had joined American Motors from Renault, the French automaker that now controls 46 percent of the smallest of the four U.S. car mak-

Although Detroit immediately read the changes as a sign of Renault's discontent, they also mean the return of a familiar name in American Motors. Roy D. Chapin Jr., Mr. Meyers's predecessor as chairman, will head a new executhatman, will head a new execu-tive committee, the company said.

Mr. Chapin's father helped found
Hudson Motor Car Co., which
merged with Nash-Kelvinator
Corp. in 1954 to form American
Motors

According to Friday's announcement, Mr. Meyers said he wished to pursue other interests and felt the time had come to turn over leadership of the company to the new team which he had put in place." Mr. Meyers, who is 54 years old and had been chairman

since 1978, remains on the board. Nevertheless, it appeared that Renault was responding to Ameri-can Motors' poor financial per-formance and the lackluster sales of cars developed under Mr.

Meyers' direction.
"Rensult is following its money into AMC," Arvid Jouppi, an auto industry analyst with Colin Hochstin Co. in Detroit, said. In his view, the hanges foresha-dowed a fundamental change of

role for the struggling auto company. "It seems clear that AMC is going to become a manufacturing and distribution arm for Renault,"

Mr. Jouppi predicted. Renault has invested \$350 milhon in the company since October

American Motors' sales of U.S.-made cars totaled only 136,682 last year, down 8.2 percent from the 149,438 sold in 1980, which was it-\$156 million in 1980, which was itself a poor year. The company lost \$156 million in 1980 and reported a loss of \$89.4 million for the first nine mouths of 1981. Its last quarterly profit, a meager \$1.3 million, came in March, 1980.

The fact is that Marcer is an

The fact is that Meyers is an engineering and product man who did not succeed in bringing out products that sold well," Mr. Joup-pi said. In particular he cited the Eagle, a four-wheel-drive passen-

In its announcement, the com-pany emphasized Mr. Tippett's background in marketing and sales and Mr. Dedeurwaerder's experience in manufacturing AMC is due to beging manufacturing an American version of the Renault R-9 model at its plant in Kenosha, Wis., this snmmer. Mr. Dedeurwaerder supervised the marketing of the European version of the R-9. The car will be known as the Alliance in the United

The naming of Mr. Chapin as chairman of the executive commit-tee was seen as a further indication that Mr. Meyers's departure was not entirely voluntary. It was wide-ly believed that friction between the two men was responsible for Mr. Chapin's retirement from the company in September, 1978, at the age of 62.

American Motors has been unable to keep pace with its larger competitors, which have made enormous investments in new technology to produce more fuel effi-



Gerald Meyers ... The Eagle didn't fly

cient vehicles. While General Motors, Ford and Chrysler rushed new models with four-cylinder en-gines into production, AMC was saddled with an old-fashioned sixcylinder engine as its basic power plant. Only now is it preparing to introduce its own four-cylinder en-

carly 1979 on Renault's investing \$150 million for 4.7 percent of AMC's stock. In addition, AMC was to market Renault cars in North America, most notably the front-wheel-drive subcompact called Le Car, while Renault was to sell Jeeps in certain European markets. In September, 1980, Re-nault tightened the link by investing another \$200 million, and wound up controlling 46.4-percent interest in AMC. Several directors of Renault joined the AMC board, and some French executives were given posts in AMC management.

Like the rest of the domestic companies, AMC is seeking wage concessions from its employees, but, in a novel approach, has pledged to repay the funds with in-

#### **Ford Reveals Meeting GM** On Strategy

From Agency Dispatcher
DETROIT — Ford Motor Co.
Chairman Philip Caldwell confirmed Sunday that be met with General Motors Corp. Chairman Roger Smith to plot bargaining strategy before the start of current talks with the United Auto Work-

But, Mr. Caldwell said, Mr. Smith did not tell him of a plan to cut car prices in return for contract

concessions.

Following the stunning announcement Tuesday by GM and the union to trade of concessions for price cuts, a source said an in-furiated Mr. Caldwell called Mr. Smith to complain about it. Most proposals are made concurrently

at both automakers.

Mr. Smith said Friday that he did not tell Ford about the agreement because of federal anutrust laws barring price discussions be-tween firms. The plan was drawn up in secret by Mr. Smith and UAW president Douglas Fraser with help from other company and

union negotiators.

'It's not legal for us to go and talk to Ford about prices," Mr. Smith said. But he added there is "nothing illegal" about the agreement with the mion.

Union negotiators reportedly were appalled that GM did not inform Ford of the plan.

They said antitrust violations

were Ford's main objection to the plan. UAW Vice President Donald Ephlin has said Ford was concerned about discussing anything

to do with car prices.

Three days after the GM-UAW agreement, Ford made its own offer to the union, seeking substantial cuts in fringe benefits over the next 2½ years in return for job pro-tection and profit sharing for the union's rank-and-file workers. But the antomaker so far has

refused to embrace the concept of (Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

# The Debt Position of the Bell System's **Local Operating Companies** Long and intermediate term

· a	erneal Dubt Rusings	1960, billions of dollars
Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania	i	· \$1,5
Chesapeake and Potomac Tel. (D.C	L) 1	5.2
Chesapeake and Potomac Tel. (Md	1) 1	\$.7
Chesapeake and Potomac Tel. (Va.		<b>S.7</b>
Chesapsake and Potomac Tel. (W.	Va.) 2	\$.2
Cincinnati Bell *	1	\$.2
Diamond State Telephone	1	S.1
Minois Bell Telephone	1	\$1.7
Indiana Belt Telephone	1 .	\$.5
Michigan Bell Telephone	. 2	\$1.2
Mountain States Telephone	- 1	\$2.0
Hew England Telephone	2	\$1.7
New Jersey Bell Telephone	í	\$1.0
New York Telephone	. 1	\$3.4
Northwestern Bell Telephone	1	\$1.3
Ohio Bell Telephone	1	\$.9
Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone	2	\$1.1
Pacific Telephone	4	\$5.6
South Central Bell Talephone	1	\$2.7
Southern Bell Telephone	1	\$3.2
Southern New England Telephone	2	. <b>\$</b> .5
Southwestern Bell Telephone	2	\$4.6
Wisconsin Telephone	1	\$.5

## Yamani Sees Oil Glut Lasting to Late 1982

Southern New England Telephone is 21.1 percent owned by A.T.E.T.; Cincinnati Bell is 29.7 percent owned. A.T.B.T.'s portion of long and intermediate permisely outstanding in 1980 "see 57,5 billion.

NICOSIA — Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said the current soft market for oil is likely to persist well into the second half of 1982 due to the U.S. recession, the Middle East Economic Survey reported Mon-

Sheikh Yamani told the anthoritative Cyprus-based weekly oil journal that he had earlier expected a balance between supply and demand would be reached by mid-1982, based on the assumption that the U.S. economy would start recovering as early as the first three months of this year.

"But now it seems that the provious expectations about the U.S. economy have changed, and therefore the date we can expect to have a balance between supply and de-mand will have to be changed accordingly — it might be sometime in the second half of 1982," he was

quoted as saying.
Sheikh Yamani also said the current OPEC price freeze would either be extended when it expired at the end of 1982 or OPEC would raise tariffs by a little, "which would take into consideration part of the effect of inflation."

Asked when he saw a real in-

crease in oil prices, be said: "May-be when demand picks up and we and when coal no longer competes strongly with fuel oil. This could be around the end of this decade or in the nineties." He said that following the sys-

tem of differentials adopted at the OPEC conference in Abu, Dhabi, he did not rule out completely a second step with regard to medium and heavy types of crude oil.

"Even with the severe winter we are having right now, which creates a high demand for oil, I think we still have some room for a further cut in the prices of heavy and medium crudes," he told MEES.
"And of course this will become evident sometime during the sum-mer of 1982 when demand for fuel

Sheikh Yamani said Saudi Arabia the world's largest oil export-er, is prepared to allow oil produc-tion to fall from the current 8.5 million barrels a day in response to market pressure although it does not plan a formal cut in output.

oil will be lower."

The kingdom "will leave it to market forces to determine" the of output necessary to defend OPEC \$34 a barrel base price, he said.

# AT&T Split-Up Raises **Concern for Finances** Of Local Companies

By Linda Grant Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK - The proposed breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. may be a boon to the company, but resistance is mounting from competitors, regulators and consumer groups, and there are even signs of some heel-dragging within the Bell System.

The concern is that the expected benefits of the antitrust agreement with the Justice Department may be outweighed by its potential

When the pact was disclosed Jan. 8, the initial concern was over the possibility of massive increases in local phone charges. But analysts are beginning in worry that telephone rates may not rise quickly enough to preserve the financial strength of these local phone companies and cause local phone service to deteriorate.

Meanwhile, the leaner AT&T. retaining its fastest-growing and most profitable businesses, could enter the once-forbidden areas of data processing, computer manu-facturing, cable television and elec-tronic publishing. Proponents of the settlement argue that this would be "good for competition," but critics worry that AT&T would quickly overpower smaller compa-nies in these industries, driving many out of business.

Concerns about the possible effects of splitting up the Bell Sys-tem have already caused legislaturs and state utility regulators to sug-gest changes in the Justice Department's proposed antitrust settle-

men; with the company.

The combination of public outery, competitor lobbying and regulatory hand-wringing could tie up a final implementing of the settlement for years, leaving the com-pany and its 3 million shareholders as uncertain about AT&T's future as they have been since the annitrust suit was filed in 1974.

While most analysts agree that the proposed sertlement brightens the outlook of AT&T, they are nearly unanimous in their assess-ment of what it could mean for the local operating companies.

"AT&T is going to be in a posi-non to milk the operating companies, leaving them with virtually no business-growth potential, says Lee Selwyn, president of Econom-ics and Technology Inc. telecommunications consultants. That could create serious service and cost problems."

Analysts say the local companies would suffer primarily because they would no longer receive

a share of long-distance revenues. Under terms of the proposed settlement, the 22 local phone companies would be responsible for phone service within their com-munities while AT&T would get all the revenues from long-distance.

Over the years, under pressure from state regulators, local telephone service has been priced artificially low. To make up the difference, AT&T has kept long-distance fees high to subsidize local phone service. Besides suffering a loss of reve-

nues, critics said, the subsidiaries would be cut off from the solid financial backing of AT&T. Two major credit-rating agencies last week expressed doubt that the local phone companies will be able in maintain the high debt ratings that currently enable them to borrow money on bond marke:s at rel-atively favorable rates.

With their voracious appetites for capital, analysis say the tele-phone companies must be able to borrow money in any economic climate, and only top-rated compa-nies are able in find buyers in the

current volatile bond market.
While the settlement could lead
to new problems, proponents contend that it could also solve some

existing problems.

"The judgment achieves the one essential remedy necessary to get competition into the telecommuni cations industry," said Thomas J. Casey, a Washington lawyer who previously worked on the Department of Justice's AT&T antitrust

He said any AT&T competitor in long-distance service, equipment manufacturing, data transmission or information services must pass through a local operating company to get to the customer. "Local exchange was a bottleneck that AT&T could lever-

age to its own competitive advantage," Mr. Casey said, "The decree has solved the most important problem for future growth, and the long-term viability of the industry has been guaranteed. As long as AT&T controlled that bottleneck, this never would have happened."
In his judgment, the problems

created by breaking up the Bell System will be basically shortterm, transitional difficulties that can be alleviated by legislation. For example, a bill proposed by Rep. Timothy Wirth, a Colorado Democrat and chairman of the House telecommunications sub-committee, would require AT&T to subsidize the local phone companies out of its revenues from long-distance calls.

November 10, 1981

#### Bewildered Borrowers Start Again From Zero By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune PARIS - The market for traditional straight Eurobonds remained shuttered last week as potential borrowers waited restlessly for a sign that interest rates, responding to the recession, would begin to tumble. The wait was in vain and the calendar will likely remain empty this week. -

Upsetting the fixed-coupon market were predictions that the U.S. money-supply data would show an enormous increase. The most negative of these forecasts proved correct, with with the Federal Reserve

#### **EUROBONDS**

measure ballooned \$9.8 billion. This kindled fears that not only would there be no imminent easing in monetary policy by the Fed but that interest rates might actually be pushed higher.

Short-term interest rates hardened all week, with the cost of one-month Eurodollars up almost half a percentage point at 13% percent and one-year funds up just over a full point from Monday's quote to end the week at 15 11/16 percent. Investment bankers are unsure

what level coupon would be needed to attract investors to fixed-rate bonds and in the current environment are not inclined to urge clients to test the market. By contrast, there was a near

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Launching what is ex-

pected to be a massive borrowing program this year and facing up to the reality that banks are fast run-

ning out of room to increase their

exposure, Mexico has agreed to

further increase the margin it is

willing to pay on new syndicated Eurocurrency credits.
The agricultural development bank, Banco Nacional de Credito

SYNDICATED

LOANS

Rural, is expected to mandate a nine-bank syndicate this week to

raise \$400 million at a cost well over the low 1/2-1/2-point margin

Lenders are expected to be given

the option of taking eight-year paper at a price of % point over the London interbank offered rate or % point over the prime rate or seven-year paper yielding about % point less. The reason for the split in the split was a paper welling the six-

is that managers believe the six-year average life of the eight-year

transaction is a touch too long to appeal to regional U.S. banks. They are expected to find the five-

year average life of the seven-year

paper more to their liking.

In addition to the increase in the margin, which started last year when Mexico began to accept

deals priced over the prime rate (in

effect, more costly than pricing over Libor). Mexico also has

agreed to what managers call "slightly higher" fees and commis-sions. The front-end fee reportedly

The increase in Mexico's borrowing costs, bankers say, is a re-flection of their concern about the

totals & percent.

Mexico paid last year.

Mexico, Burdened by Debts,

Agrees to Higher Margins

# A list of last week's zero-coupon issues:

	Total	Tem	Initial Price	Effect. Yield
GMAC	\$250 million	10 years	\$252.50	14.76%
GMAC	\$150 million	8 years	\$340	14.44%
Atlantic Richfield	\$500 million	10 years	\$257.50	14.53%
Beneficial Finance	\$150 million	8 years	\$327	15%
Coterpillar Tractor	\$300 million	10 years	\$240	14.56%
Pepsico	\$100 million	10 years	\$260	14.42%
Wells Fargo	\$150 million	6 years.	\$444	14.49%

myestors at 25%. This meant investors were asked to pay \$252.50 to buy paper that would be worth \$1,000 at final maturity in 10 years. (It also meant GMAC sold \$250 million worth of paper but received only \$62 million in cash.) The capital gain represented by this nearly four-fold increase in redemption value is equivalent to redemption value is equivalent to investors earning 14.76 percent interest each year.

Although details were made public, the issue was a virtual pri-vate placement, sold mainly in the Far East. But news of the deal and the subsequent absence of any pa-per in the market, fanned demand and triggered a wave of subsequent offerings including, late in the week, another \$150 million for

country's overall level of debt

which one expert estimated is closer to \$60 billion than the \$50-billion figure widely circulated.

"Banks are quite filled with Mexican paper and will need some incentive to provide additional loans this year."

this year," one expert said.
With Banco Rural not even offi-

represent new money.

Because doing business for Pemex offers bankers the possibili-

ty of generating other profitable transactions with the client and be-

cause some bankers want to be seen supporting development of

Mexico's petroleum industry, Pemex is expected to pay slightly less — a split %- % point over Li-

Meanwhile, Brazil, rapidly los-

ing to Mexico the onus of carrying

the largest foreign debt and showing considerable domestic improvement last year by reporting a trade surplus discussing terms on a \$300-million financing. However, the discussion of the state of the

The first of these was a \$250million offering by General Mo-tors Acceptance Corp. sold to investors at 25%. This meant inves-

flood of issues bearing zero GMAC. This was an eight-year issue sold at 34 (\$340 for each \$1,000) for an effective yield of 14.44 percent. However, this paper was being offered at about a halfpoint discount for a yield of 14.65

> Atlantic Richfield was second to launch an issue, starting at \$250 million but increased to \$500 million following heavy demand. By the end of the week, seven such issues had been launched and the market was showing signs of being unable to absorb all of the paper.

#### Striking Comparison

The most striking aspect of these issues is that the yield to investors is far below what the same borrower would have to pay if it had issued paper bearing a fixed coupon.

The premier credit in the dollar market is the U.S. government, market is the U.S. government, whose 10-year paper last week, calculated in Euromarket fashion, was yielding investors 15.12 percent and whose seven-year paper was yielding 15.21 percent. The yields corporations would have to offer to sell paper would be scaled up from these rates. In fact, however, the companies sold zero ever, the companies sold zero coupon Eurobonds at yields ranging from 14.4 to 15 percent, well below what the U.S. Treasury is currently paying — which explains why the companies were in a rush to issue such paper.

why the companies were in a rush to issue such paper.

So why are investors stumbling over themselves to buy such relatively low-yielding paper?

"It's wrong to look at yields," explained an investment banker.

"The key to understanding these issues is the mice." with Banco Rural not even ornically launched, bankers are already working on details of a \$2-billion borrowing for Pemex, one of the country's most prestigious borrowers. Haif of the proceeds reportedly would be used to refinance existing short-term lines of credit and the other half would

issues is the price."
"What investors are looking at is the opportunity to quadruple their money in 10 years, triple their in-vestment in eight years or more than double their money in six

years," he said. Zero-coupon bonds offer this guarantee, provided of course that the issuer is still solvent at the time the paper matures, whereas paper

bearing a fixed coupon of the same amount does not.

This is due to the way the yield to maturity is calculated. To achieve a yield to maturity of 15 percent (as offered by Beneficial) on a fixed-coupon bond an investor would have to re-invest the interest income received every year at the same rate of interest.

However, there is considerable uncertainty about interest rates remaining so high over the coming seven years. If long-term rates do decline, the yield to maturity on an eight-year bond issued today bearing a coupon of 15 percent will actually yield investors less than

Zeros, however, assure investors of a fixed yield to maturity. There is also an element of spec-

ulation that attracts buyers.

The value of a bond traded in the secondary market is partly a function of the size of the coupon. A bond carrying an annual coupon of 17½ percent when interest rates for its maturity have fallen to 16¼ percent will trade at a premium, say at 103 or \$1,030 for each security bearing a face value of \$1,000
— bringing the yield of that older
paper into line with those currentavailable.

When there is no coupon, as on zeros, the value of the bond will be uniquely a function of the price at which it is trading. The assump-tion is that as interest rates fall the price of zeros will move up faster than prices of coupon-bearing

For example, Pepsico last June sold \$75 million of three-year zeros at a price of 67%. At roughly the same time, IBM sold \$100 million of three-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 14% percent. The IBM's currently are trading at 102 while the Pepsico zeros are quoted at 71½ — a gain of 4½ points, or 6.3 percent for Pepsico, compared to IBM's gain of 2 points, or 2 per-

This kind of leverage appeals to speculators who expect, at least over the short haul, interest rates

There is however, one hitch. The ability to profit from the greater price volatility of zeros (remember what goes up also can come down) depends on being able to trade them. But until now the secondary market is rather illiquid, making it

difficult to trade.

The problem is simple: Traders borrow money to finance their inventory of bonds. They pay interest on those borrowings. To make a profit, the interest income they earn holding bonds has to be (Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

#### All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

**NEW ISSUE** 



#### VILLE DE MONTRÉAL

25,000,000 European Units of Account 13 ¼ per cent. Bonds due 1988

#### Kredietbank International Group

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amro International Limited Bank Brussel Lambert N.V. Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank Citicorp International Group Crédit Communal de Belgique/Gemeentekrediet van België Crédit Lyonnais Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Alahli Bank of Knwait K.S.C. Bank Gntzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique S.A. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Chemical Bank International Group Continental Bank S.A. Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine

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Gefina International Lévesque, Beaubien Inc. Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.

Credit Suisse First Boston

Bank of America International

Molson Rousseau Inc. Morgan Stanley International Nederlandse Credietbank nv Vereins-und Westbank

Nippon European Bank S.A. Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Nomura International Société Générale de Banque S.A. Zentralsparkasse und Kommerzialbank, Wien

# Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

#### **CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 15, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	4726	D.M. 189.47 *	F.F.	11.1_ 0.2045	Gidr.	6.45°	S.F. 195.855*	D.K.
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, Brussels (		73.50	17.03	6.705	3.1775 -	15.564	-		
Frankfurt	2.303	4.3135	_	39,40	1.863 x	P],40 *	5,867	124.25	JUAN .
London (b)			4.3223	10.9415	2311.93	4JZ	73,345	3.4714	14.0313
AATION	1,232,05	2,315.00	535.50	271.00	_	489,35	371,500	666.25	164.25
New York		1,5730	0.4338	0.1705	0.0805 *	0.3975	0,0254	0.5391	S 1333
Poris	5,8375	10.9475	253.%		47405 x	232.70	14326	37545	77.83
Zerich	1.8545	3.4711	B\$.53 *	31,74 *	0.1505	73.54 *	4,7284	_	24713-
ECU	1,0634	0.5664	2,4438	6.2962	1,309.62	2,6746	41.445	1.9431	7.9767
			D	ollar V	alues				
8	Соттемсу	Per	\$	Сита	Per		\$	FTERCY	Per
Equiv.	COLLECT	uss	Equiv.	CHIT	U.S.	\$ <b>E</b> q	Uły.		وعنا
	A M							T	2 0475

#### ever, leading bankers dismiss suggestions that Brazil may be able to lower the size of the margin it pays to a 2-point spread from the current 24-24 points over Libor. "I don't rule out that some bank trying to win a mandate might be trying to win a mandate might be tempted to offer a margin of 2 percent, but it won't be able to market such a transaction," a leading syndication manager said. Currently in syndication is a \$1.25-billion for Eraring Power Co. of New South Wales Ltd. In effect, this is an indirect loan for (Continued on Page 9, Col. 2) Australian 6 0.2977 Austrian schilling 14.11 Belskan fin. franc 43.25 Connedian 6 1.1921 Domish krane 7.503 Flanish work 4415 Greek frackma 58.99 Hoop Kany 5 5.553 Irish C 8.6411

0.0022 Israeli strakel (4.09 0.0025 Jerpendes ved 22.56 0.1524) Kinwelli diber 9.2617 0.402 Mahry, rhapsit 2.265 0.1132 Phil. peso 0.8329 0.015 Port, escodo 0.622 0.0224 Soudi rivo 0.662 0.2024 Soudi rivo 0.662 1.1519 S.D.R. 0.8651

Leading Marketmakers in Eurobonds West LB Westdeutsche Landesbank

#### Ford's Caldwell Says He Met With GM Chief Before Talks

(Continued from Page 7) passing labor-cost savings on to consumers, and Mr. Caldwell said he felt the labor oegotiations have turned into "a marketing debate."

"The purpose of these oegotiations is to reduce the cost of production in the U.S." he said, Mr. Caldwell said Ford's prices will remain competitive with

GM's, even if the No. 2 automaker does not agree to the specific UAW proposal. Mr. Fraser, however, said Ford will be forced to cut its prices.

#### Up to \$1,200

"If we negotiate the price at GM, Ford has to meet with GM in the marketplace," he said. "The net result will be the same."

The union has set a deadline of next Saturday for completion of the contract talks.

Albert Warren, GM's vice president for labor relations, said Saturday that the company is seeking labor concessions and other cost reductions totaling from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a car. The cuts in car prices might be

concentrated on slower selling models, rather than evenly distribused among all car lines, he said.

Mr. Warren also told reporters the company was looking beyond the UAW to achieve the cost savings, including contract concessions from the 16 other unions

working at the automaker.
Mr. Warren acknowledged that to cut car prices by \$1,000, it would take a \$5-an-hour reduction in the rate of about \$20 an hour that GM pays for assembly line

workers.
Mr. Fraser has flatly rejected a \$5-an-bour concession. Even \$2.50 an hour, he said, would be too

Mr. Fraser also said the passthrough to car buyers of savings achieved by concessions will not necessarily be a part of a contract

He described the Ford proposal as-"very interesting." "It doesn't necessarily have to be a passthrough. We don't have to march in lock step — there could be an alternative," be said.

Meanwhile, Chrysler Chairman Lee A. Iacocca said the possible contract concessions for GM and Ford will not hurt his company unless they bring drastically lower

car prices because Chrysler has a \$300 to \$900 price advantage over the other two automakers. Mr. lacocca said Ford and GM had to ask the UAW for the concessions because Chrysler two vears ago got union concessions to qualify for \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees. Those conces-

"I made my deal ... two years ago," he said. "I'm not degotiating until September ... so I'm just

watching what's happening." Mr. Iacocca, who said be is confident his company will survive, hinted that Chrysler's fourth-quarter earnings statement would look good. He declined to be more spe-

"We did pretty good this last quarter. I think you'll be pretty surprised," he added. "I don't want to say utterly surprised, but we did pretty good."

Chrysler lost \$149.3 million in the third quarter of 1981. In the first nine months of the year, it lost \$436.1 million compared with \$1.47 billion during the first nine months of of 1980.



#### Mexico, Burdened by Debts, Agrees to Higher Margins

(Continued from Page 71 the Electricity Commission of New South Wates, which is selling power generators to Eraring and guaranteeing to purchase enough power supply from Eraring to as-sure its ability to service this debt. But because there is no outright Elcom guarantee and because the loan is so large and the structure fairly complicated, the margin being offered is about 1/2 point more generous than top Australian credits normally pay, managers say. Salomon Brothers of New York has put the financial details together and, with the Bank of New South Wales, is arranging the loan. Six banks have fully underwritten the deal and they are now looking to put together a syn-dicate of Australian and non-Aus-

tralian managers. Terms on the 15-year loan call for a half-point margin over Libor for the first five years, rising to % point for the next five and 4 point over Libor for the final five years.

In fact, however, the average life of the loan, 81/2 years, is rather short. Drawdown will take place through June 30, 1985 and repayments will start in October of that

From the United States, Gulf States Utilities, under the aegis of Irving Trust of New York, is seeking \$600 million for 74 years. Lenders are offered the choice of a margin tied to Libor - a spread of % point for the first 41/2 years and % point thereafter - or the prime rate (prime for the first 41/2 years and prime plus a quarter point thereafter) or the adjusted rate for certificate of deposits (with margins equal to those on the Libor portion). No participation fees are being offered.

sions led to Chrysler's price advan-Elsewhere, South Korea's Extage over its two major U.S. comport-Import Bank is asking banks credit for a new steel plant in east-to offer terms for a \$300-million, eight-year loan. South Korea is re-

portedly looking to pay somewhat less than the split ½- % point over Libor that the Korean Development Bank paid on its recent \$500-

million, eight-year loan. Greece is also reported to be sounding the market out on terms for a \$200-million borrowing.

Madrid, which has been discussing a \$100-million, eight-year loan since last summer has finally indefinitely shelved its plans because of a dispute over how much it should pay to get a loan guarantee from the Instituto de Credito Official, banking sources said. Banks were offering a split ¾- ½ point margin over Libor provided there was an ICQ guarantee.

#### Brazil to Seek Credits

BRASILIA (Reuters) - Antonio Delfim Netto, Brazil's plan-ning minister and economic chief, will visit France in early February to oegotiate financial and buyer credits worth \$2 billion, according to government officials. He will also visit Lisbon for a meeting of the Interamerican Development Bank and Brussels to complete EEC financing for the Carajas iron ore mining project in northern

Brazil, they said. Brazil needs \$17.3 billion in 1982 to meet its deficit on current account and debt repayments. This will be met through foreign loans and credits and direct foreign in-

#### U.K. Banks in India Loan

LONDON (Reuters) - The four major U.K. clearing banks will underwrite about half of a \$750 million to \$1 billion Euro-

# Borrowers Start Again From Zero

greater than the interest they pay on their loans. But zeros do not pay interest. And thus traders are very reluctant to make a market in

Other issues currently on offer

 Banamex, Mexico's leading private sector bank, is offering \$60 million of 10-year floating rate notes. Iovestors have the option to request redemption after the seventh years. The coupon will be set at a quarter-point over the London interbank offered rate and is guaranteed to oever be set below 51/4

 C. Itob is raising \$50 million through a six-year issue bearing warrants to purchase shares in the Japanese trading company. Annu-al interest on the bonds, sold in denominations of \$1,000, will be set at 11-to-114 percent and will be guaranteed by Japan's largest bank Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank.

The warrants can be exercised from March 1 of this year through Aug. 31, 1987, and for a fresh cash outlay will entitle the holder to buy the equivalent of \$1,000 worth of shares at a price to be set. That premium over the current Tokyo Stock Exchange quote will be "not less than" 2½ percent. The number of shares that can be purchased as well as other terms will be set Fri-

• Hitachi Cable is offering \$40 million of standard coovertible bonds. The coupon paid semi-annually, is expected to be set at 514 percent. The boods will be convertible into the company's com-mon stock starting Feb. 8 at a price that will be about 5 percent over the current quote when final terms are set Wednesday. Because the face value of the bond can be used to pay for the purchase of the stock, a fixed dollar-yen exchange rate will be established for the life

of the bond. Nippon Electric is seeking \$60 million through a classic 15-year convertible, which is expected to carry a coupon of 54 percent and a conversion premium of about 5 percent. The bonds will be sold in units of \$5,000 and will be coovertible starting Feb. 5. Final terms will be set Monday.

• Tokyu Corp. is offering \$30 million of 15-year convertible boods bearing an indicated coupon of 5% percent. Final terms will be set Thursday.

In the Canadian dollar sector:

• GMAC of Canada sold 50 million dollars of seven-year notes at par bearing a coupoo of 161/2

• The School Council of the Is-iand of Montreal sold 30 million dollars of five-year pener at par bearing a coupon of 17½ percent. However, Canadian Pacific Securities withdrew its proposed 50-million offering as it was unwilling to increase the coupon from the indicated 16% percent.

In the Deutsche mark sector,

October 12th, 1981

bood prices eased last week, pushing up yields in the wake of fears that domestic interest rates will be pushed higher by additional government spending to fight unem-ployment and reduced tax revenues due to the sluggish perform-

ance by industry. Signs that rates are edging high-er were given by the 750-million DM issue for the federal railway. which sold 10-year paper bearing a coupon of 10 percent at a price of 1001/2 to yield 9.92 percent in the domestic market. This compares with a 10-year federal government issue six weeks ago priced at par bearing a coupon of 94 percent.

The capital market subcommittee set a calendar of 1.1 billion DM of new issues through Feb. 5. Austria was first with twin 75million-DM issues of five years and seven years. Both carry a coupon of 94 percent. The fiveyear paper was priced at a premi-um of 100% and the seven-year paper was sold at par. However, both were quoted at a discount of about

Swedish Export Credit is now in the market for 50 million DM, offering a coupoo of 9% percent for seven years priced at 99%.
Scheduled to be launched this

week are 250 million DM for the European Jovestment Bank and 125 million for Pemex. Other borrowers in the queue are the Council of Europe (125 million DM),

Ouebec (150 million DM), Philip Morris (200 millioo DM) and Tauem Autobahn of Austria (50 millioa DM).

A proposed 200 million DM for Australia was put off until next month's calendar, which will be set Feb. 8, as bankers feared that 1.1 billion DM was all the market

could comfortably take. Also currently on offer are a 12-million Unit of Account issue for Copenhagen, which is offering a coupon of 12% percent for 10 years, and a 30-million European Currency Unit issue for Nersa guaranteed by Electricité de France, which is being offered for eight years bearing a coopon of 13% percent.

Eurobond Yields*	
Week Ended Jan. 1	
Int'l inst. lg. term USS	15.34 ፍ
Ind. long term, USS	15.10 %
Ind. medium term, USS .	15.55 %
Can.\$ medium term	15.11 %
French fr. medium term.	17.00 %
Int'l inst. lg term yen	8.23 %
ECU medium term	13.54 %
EUA long term	12.10 %
lot'l inst lg term LF	13.07 %
FL long term	13.17 %
<ul> <li>Coiciliated by the Lwiembour change</li> </ul>	stock Ex

Week Ended Jan. 15 Total Dollar Equivalent 4,899.2 3,619.6 1,279.6

#### FTC Drops Antitrust Case **Against Three Cereal Firms**

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The Federal Trade Commission has voted to dismiss a 10-year-old antitrust case in which the commission's staff had charged the three largest U.S. cereal makers — Kellogg Co., General Mills and the General Foods Corp. — with operating a "shared mocopoly" in violation of federal law.

The antitrust case, generating 20,000 pages of arguments and costing the government \$5.9 million.

was the last of the big antitrust cases pending this year.

The ruling Friday by a 3-to-1 vote was foreshadowed last September, when an administrative law judge ruled in favor of the cereal makers. The judge, Alvin L. Berman, ruled that the commission staff had failed to prove its charges and recommended that the commission dismiss the case.

His decision represented an unqualified rejection of the staff's attempt to broaden the reach of antitrust law, which prohibits "unfair methods of competition," to include practices that business lead-ers regard as ordinary and lawful.

The staff, bowever, appealed Judge Berman's decision.

In the complaint, the commission staff said that the three cereal companies had acted as though they were one loose monopoly, setting prices for products among themselves, saturating the market with scores of their products to the exclusion of competition, refusing to sell "private labels" to large re-tail chains, and accepting "price leadership," whereby Kellogg set

the prices for the group.
Thomas J. Campbell, the
Reagan administration's new head of the commission's antitrust division, withdrew the staff's appeal late last year. Friday, the commis-sion, after giving the staff two more weeks to review the case, officially dismissed it. All three Republicans, James C. Miller 3d, Patricia Bailey and David Clanton, voted for the dismissal, while the commission's sole Democrat, Michael Perterbule model to hear the chael Pertschuk, voted to bear the

Ms Bailey said it was pointless to hear the appeal, even assuming that all the staff allegations were

#### EGYPTIAN GENERAL PETROLEUM



CORP. E. G. P. C.

#### INVITATION TO INTERNATIONAL TENDER

EGPC has applied for World Bank assistance for the second phose of Abu Qir development.

Western Desert Operating Petroleum Company "WEPCO" on behalf of EGPC invites Tenderers to submit their quototions to supply the following submorine pipeline occording to 5LX 52 API SPECS. ond relative fittings for the second phose of Abu Qir Offshore Gos Field Development.

- 1- 18 Inch Diometer, 0.625 Inch W. Thickness ond 16 km, Length.
- 2- 14 Inch Diometer, 0.5 Inch W. Thickness and

Tender documents con be withdrawn from WEPCO Office - Alexandria an January 10, 1982 against payment of L.E. 100.

Closing dote for submitting offers in Noon February

Those interested should contact:

Technical Services Manager WEPCO - Borg El Soghr Bldg. P.O. Box 412 - Alexondrio Egypt - Telex 54075 UN

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Bank Leu International Ltd.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. Banque Worms Breisach Pinschof Schoeller Bankkommandigesellachsft Citicorp International Croup

Crédit Industriel et Commercial Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AC

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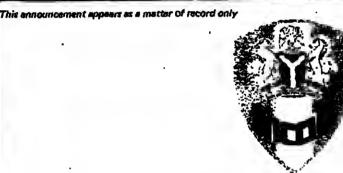
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Wesideutsche Landesbank Cirozentrale

January 1982

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BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ

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مكنامن اللميل

J.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1982 Soccer Champion Argentin Over-the-Counter Selected College Basketball Scores— (Continued from Page 10) Louisville 74, Cincirnetti 58 Marquette 82, Creichton 61 Microni, Ohio Fr, Kenti 54, 2 Missouri 44, Nabrasko 42 Minnesote 67, Michigan 58 Natre Deme 59, Davidson Purdue 54, Northwestern 51 Tutse 59, Wichlia 51, 88 Will Open Against Belgium Saturday iales in Net 100s High Low Lost Chige Boston Col. 42, Providence 57 Contsius 82, Holy Cross 30 Cornell 56, Dartmouth 52 Univote 4
Univote 5
Univote 5
Univote 9
Univot Sytes s
Sytes System
TOK 2.108
TVIEN
TOMBO
TOMBO Quizorie s
RA15 44
REPM Inc. 41
REPM Inc. torverd 73, Columbia M The Associated Press MADRID — Argentina, the defending champion, will face Eu-Abnhatton 75, Army 45 New Hompshire 63, Yole 69
Penn 61, 52, Pittsburgh 46, 3 OT
61, John's, N.Y. 77, Connecticut 71
Temple 61, Hotstra 58
Villanova 71, Seton Hall 70
W.Virginia 71, St.Banaventure 67 SOUTHWEST Baylor SS. Rice SS Savior 55, NICE 33 Grambling 71, Prolins View 58 Lamer 65 Pan American 52 Oktohoma 65, Iowa 51, 67 SAMJ 67, Houston 66 Texas 57, Arkansas 12 TEU 67, Texas Tech 80 rope's top teams in June's World Cup soccer tournament in Spain. Saturday's draw, held here, put Argentina in Group 3, along with Belgium, Hungary and El Salva-dor. Argentina will inaugurate the SOUTH Auburn 62, Mississippi 51, 49
DePoul 78, Old Dominion 68
Kentucky 86, Alaboma 69
Maryland 62, Cleman 57 FAR WEST Boise 51, 92, Idoho 51, 83, OT Colorado 51, 57, Air Force 49, OT tournament against Belgium at Colorado St. S7, Alt Force 49, OT Idoho 59, Weber St. 44
Kanses St. 78, Colorado 68
Mantena St. 58, Mantena 57
Oregen St. 76, Oregen 61
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Sen Prancisco 108, Loyate, Calif. 74
Sen Francisco 51, 59, Chico St. 54
Southern Co. 64, Arizano 51, 57
Southern Co. 64, Arizano 51, 57 Aississippi 49, Florido 67 Barcelona June 13. N.Carolina 73, Duks 63 N.Carolina 51, 52, Wake Forest 50 S.Carolina 92, Georgia 51, 66 Tennessee 71, Vanderbill 69, OT Each team in a group plays the other three teams in the tournament's first phase. Two teams \*AIDWEST
Boil 51, 88, W.Michigan 74
Cleveland St. 78, III.—Chi./Linde 76
Daylon 88, Lovala, III. 27
Daylon 88, Lovala, III. 27
Delaware 51, 52, E. IIIInale 52
E. Michigan 77, Bowling Green 71
IIIInale 55, Michigan 51, 51
Indiana 64, Chia 81, 61
Iawa 78, Wiscansin 62
Kansas 77, Oktobarno 81, 72 from each group will qualify for the second stage, which will Southern Col 64. Artzong St. 57 UCLA 65, Artzong 56 Washington 74. Colifornia 62 Washington St. 62, Stonford 58 comprise four groups of three teams each. The group winners will contest the semilinals, with the Friday final in Madrid on July 11. EAST
Columbia 54. Dertmouth 59
Carnell 57, Harvard 54
SOUTHWEST
Abiliane Chris. 79, Taxas Luther
FAR WEST
FAR WEST Six teams — Italy, West Germany, Argentina, England, Spain and Brazil — were seeded; the rest Fiori Leader in Hope Golf were drawn by lot. The teams had been arranged in three groups oo a basis of playing strenth and re-Brighom Young 74, Ulah 51 Idaha 72, Idaha 51, 62 PALM SPRINGS, Calif. - Ed gional considerations. The organiz-Fiori shot a 5-under-par 67 Satur-day and took a one-stroke lead afog committee worked it so that the South American teams were ter four rounds of the Bob Hope kept apart and the Eastern Euro-pean countries did not have to play each other.

All the teams had to play **More Sports** Desert Golf Classic. Tom Kite and Rex Caldwell were tied for second at 269 with 18 holes to play in the On Page 13 90-hole event. NEW YORK (AP)— The totlowing quoto-flore, supplied by the Notional Association of Securities Devers, inc. are the prices of which these securities could have been said? (Net Asset Value) or bought I walve alus sales charge! Friday. **Mutual Funds** Funds: \$.39 8.97 26.21 NL 10.07 70.77 12.06 12.83 10.45 10.94 6.76 NL 6.67 NL 9.74 10.53 30.24 NL 9.37 10.24 Faceboard From the Control of the Co 9.95 NL 11.81 NL 11.77 NL Diddst of 52.40
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Silondry 2. United Press International WASHINGTON - Sixty-four Treasury Bills former Episcopalian priests, most of them married, have begun a Gold Options (prices in \$/02.) Vatican established process to be-come Roman Catholic priests, ac-Aug. 11,51 11,51 11,51 11,51 11,51 11,51 11,52 11,51 11,52 11,51 11,52 11,51 23.00-26.00 14.00-17.00 10.50-13.50 600- 8.00 5,00- 7,00 2,50- 4,00 COMPAGNIE cording to Catholic officials in the United States. 24,00-27,00 17,00-20,00 12,00-15,00 Another 20 have sought infor-Gold 300.50-381,50 mation on the process, according to Bishop Bernard Law of Spring-field-Cape Girardeau, Mo. Bishop Law is the ecclesiastical delegate for the Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith and is Valeurs White Weld S.A. Paris, FRANCE 1, Quei du Mont-Blanc 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305 The undersigned acted as advisor overseeing the movement that was set in motion in 1976 when the Episcopal Church in the United European Options Exchange 262721 AMSTERDAM Toles 14594 States voted to allow women to be ordained. The vote led to a large exodus of clergy and laity from the Episcopal Church.

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Group 5 (Valencia and Zaraz za): Spain, Honduras, Yusos

Group 6 (Seville and Males Brazil, Soviet Union, Scoting New Zealand.

Transactions

West Germany, Algeria.

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January 1982

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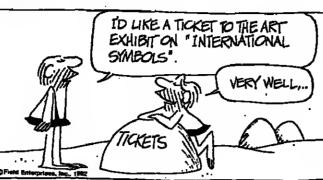
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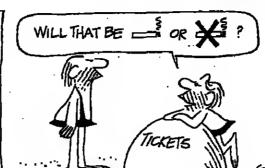
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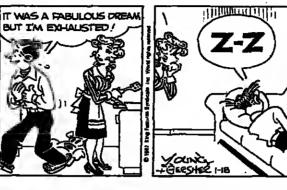




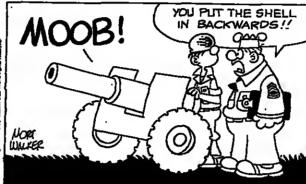






























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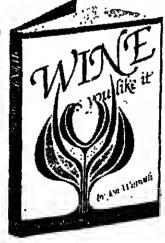
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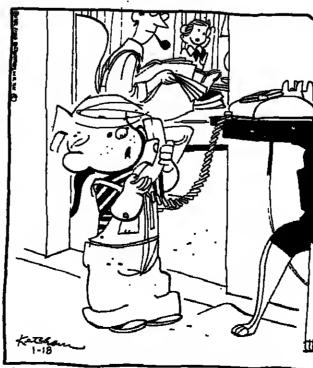
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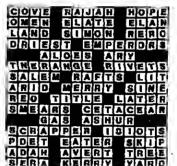
DISNEY ANIMATION: The Illusion of Life By Frank Thomas and Ollie Johnston, \$49.95 Abbeville, 505 Park Avenue, New York 10022 Reviewed by Charles Solomon

THE term "Disney animation" has come to mean a standard of excellence as absolute as Rolls-Royce or Tiffany, the criterion against which all other animation is measured. Every technique and principle in the anima-tor's repertory was discovered, invent-ed or refined by Disney artists. But "Disney animation" also connotes a collection of childhood memories. These animated creations are so thoroughly a part of the American popular culture that it is difficult to step back and judge them objectively. As a result, the Disney story has never been satisfactorily documented: Readers have had to choose between studio flack and scathing denounce-

Thomas and Johnston, two of the celebrated "Nine Old Men" (as Dis-ney called his key group of anima-tors), have written what will almost certainly be the definitive work on the subject. Neither a strict history of the studio nor a how-to-manual, the book combines elements of both with profiles of major animators and personal reminiscences and reflections. Both men have a wealth of experiences on which to draw: Thomas came to the studio in 1936, Johnston in 1935. They trace the development of ani-

mation at the Disney studio from the days of the rubbery, loose-limbed, weightless characters in "Steamboat Willie" (1928) through the increasing-

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



ly elaborate and realistic "Silly Symphonies" to the studio's crowning achievements, the classic features: "Snow White" (1937), "Pinocchio" (1940), "Fantasia" (1940) and "Dum-bo" (1941). The most interesting sections of the book deal with this "golden age," when the animators discovered the secrets of using weight, anatomy, style of movement and the force of gravity to make their drawings come alive on the screen. During that era, the studio resembled a Renaissance workshop, where artists sought to perfect their creations while training their assistants io the techniques

Visually, the book is an opulent de-light, with hundreds of color plates original artwork and blown-up frames onginal artwork and blown-up frames from films. Literally thousands of sequential drawings have been reproduced, giving the reader a feeling for what the animator draws and how many drawings are needed to depict even the simplest movement. Rough sketches and animators' caricatures of seach other provide an intripring each other provide an intriguing glimpse of the studio's daily workings. For example, a series of thumbnail sketches and notes traces the develop-ment of the physical appearance of Kaa, the python in The Jungle Book," from an uninteresting, realistic snake to the flexible, entertaining character he became. Next to the final drawing is the artist's enthusiastic comment, "We've got him!"
For serious students of animation

and film io general, "Disney Anima-tion" offers a wealth of information about the techniques that helped make the studio's creations such unparalleled successes. The average moviegoer who grew up with Mickey Mouse, Snow White and the rest of the Disney characters (and who in the United States under the age of 60 didn't?) will enjoy spending time with this book.

Charles Solomon is completing a-book on animation to be published this spring. He wrote this review for the Los Angles Times.

#### **CHESS**

By Robert Byrne

DESPITE an overall tendency toward conservative, technical openings, 1981 was a good year for gambits. Even in the highly positional Queen's Indian and Slav Defenses, lively gambit play came to the fore. The most popular of the enterpris-

ing, speculative openings was the Anti-Meran Gambit against the Semi-Slav Defense, Known for more than 40 years, it has recently become the center of renewed controversy. The kind of sharp play to which it leads can be seen in the game between Walter Browne and Larry Remlinger in the fourth grand of the American the fourth round of the American Open Tournament in Los Angeles.

Who is really offering the gambit in the Anti-Meran? White's 5 B-N5 abandons a pawn to 5... PxP, but on 6 P-K4, P-N4; 7 P-K5, Black must offer a countergambit with 7...P.KR3; 8 B-R4, P-KN4; 9 NxKNP, PxN; 10 BxNP, N-Q2 because the routine 10...B-K2; 11 PxN, BxP; 12 BxB.

10...B-K2; 11 PxN, BxP; 12 BxB, QxB; 13 P-KN3 gives Black trouble developing his queenside.

After 14...P-B4, Browne had commented in Chess Informant. Volume 30, that 15 P-Q51?, P-N5; 16 PxP, PxN; 17 PxNch, RxP; 18 Q-N4 would have been unclear. On 15 PxP, he added, 15...NxP would concede White a slight superiority with 16 Q-K2, BxB; 17 KxB, Q-B3ch; 18 P-B3.

On 18...N-K41, it would have been wrong to play 19 NxB?!. N-B6ch: 20

wrong to play 19 NxB?!, N-B6ch; 20 K-R1 (20 K-N2?, N-K8ch; 21 K-R3, RxB!; 22 NxQ, R-R1ch, forces mate), Q-Q4; 21 Q-K4, NxB; 22 QxQ, RxQ with the initiative to Black. Thus, Remlinger strongly entrenched his pieces in the center after 19 QR-Q1, B-Q5.

B-Q5.

Browne at once began undermining Black's grip with 20 P-N3, N-Q6; 21 PxP — he had no need to fear 21...NxP?!; 22 NxN!, BxNch; 23 QxB, RxR; 24 RxR, RxB because the ending is superior for White.

An essential part of Browne's plan was the exchange sacrifice with 22 R-Bi! — Remlinger had no choice but to accept it by 22...NxR; 23 RxN, K-N1; 24 RxP, although White's knight plus two pawns outweigh the black rook.



Position after 21 ... PxF

knight at Q6 by playing 22...B-N37 After 23 RxPch, K-N1; 24 R-Q1!, he could not extricate his knight by 24...N-K4 because of 25 B-B4, RxRcb; 26 QxR, B-B2; 27 RxB! QxR; 28 N-Q6!, N-N3; 29 N-N5 winning

After Remlinger's 24...Q-Q4, Browne forced the gain of more material with 25 R-B3. When the smoke cleared with 29 R-B1, he had the decisive advantage of queen plus pawn for rook and knight. On 47 P-N5, Reml-inger abandoned the unequal struggle.



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# W110150

# Stenmark Beats Mahre in Slalom; Podborski Victor in Cup Downhill

From Agency Disputches
KITZBUEHEL, Austria — Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden stormed to victory here Sunday by a record margin, winning a slalom race by a remarkable 3.16 seconds over Phil Mahre.

On Saturday, Steve Podborski of Canada also had a large victory margin here in winning his second downhill of the season. He took the Hahnenkamm classic for the second year in a row, this time by 54 hundredths of a second

Podborski handled the demanding Streif track, regarded as the most difficult on the World Cup circuit, in a minute 57.24 seconds. Franz Klammer was second in 1:57.78 and Ken Read third in 1:57.90. Podborski's victory margin was equivalent to a distance of 16 meters — remarkable in World Cup racing.

Stenmark raced down Sunday's 60-gate slalom course in two runs of 49.07 and 53.57 seconds for an overall time of one minute 42.64

MENTS SLALOM 2. Phili Mohre, U.S., 1:45.80. L Steve Mahre, U.S., 1:44.74. i. Stig Strand, Sweden, 1:47.66. J. Lore-Göran Halvarsson, Swe

MEN'S DOWNHI 1. Steve Podborski, Canada, 1:57.24, 2. Franz Klammer, Austria, 1:57.76, 3. Ken Reod, Canada, 1:57.98. er. Switzerland, 1:58.00 7. Harti Weirather, Austria. 1:58.22. I. Leonhord Stock, Austria, 1:58.24. 9. Conradin Cathomen, Switzerland, 1:58.37. 10. Gerhard Pfaffenbichler, Austria, 1:58.43. 11. David Murray, Canada. 1:58.68.
12. Helmut Hoeflehner, Austria, 1:38.63.
13. Gustav Cehril, Switzerland, 1:58.68. 14. Phill Mohre, U.S., 1:58.91. 15. Peter Wirnsberger, Austr

WORLD CUP STANDINGS 1. Phil Mohre, 217 points. 2. Stenmerk, 134. 3. Podborski, 94. 4. Andrecs Wenzet, Liechtensteir 5. Jöel Gassaz, Switzerland, 62. 6. Pater Müller, Switzerland, 60.

Phil Mahre's twin brother, borski because I know he is one of Steve, shared third place with Pao- the best downhillers on the cirlo de Chiesa. Steve Mahre had a cuit," Klammer said. faster first lap than the Italian, but

was slower second time out. The slalom was held over an icy piste and more than half the entrants failed to finish.

"I'm really happy with my win today and for me that record lead is just as valuable as a gold medal." Stenmark said. "Conditions were extremely difficult, with in the top ten, but the best average the hard and bumpy snow posing the greatest obstacle." result was obtained by Canada with a second and a third place

Stenmark's winning margin Friday and a first and third place bettered the 2.56-second advantage Saturday. that Jean-Noel Aujirt of France built in Berchtesgarten in 1971. "Ingemar was really impressive

today and it was his race all the and last week's slalom at Bad way through," said Phil Mahre, the Wiessee, West Germany. current overall champion. "But this was just our race and everybody has his day." Mahre now has a comfortable World Cup lead of 217 points to Stenmark's 134.

Steve Mahre's performance was a sign that he has fully recovered from two knee operations last December. "I'm regaining my confi-dence and now I'm sure I'll get better all the time," he said.

Podborski, the runner-up in a downhill here Friday, is the only World Cup downhiller with two victories this season. The three previous races went to Klammer, Erwin Resch and Harti Weirather, all of Austria.

"The win here certainly boosted my morale for the World Cham-pionships," Podborski said. "I knew I could win when I came in second on the same track on Fri-

This time, I managed to handle the sharp bends in the steepest parts in perfect style — and every-thing went fine. I am very proud to have won here for the second time in two years because I know a victory on this track almost equals a

world title.
"But I will still aim at winning the World Championships at Schladming [Austria] in two weeks from now.

Klammer said he was pleased with his second place that carned



tisfy Gerulaitis. He said that he would play un-der protest. But since no official body was sanctioned to deal with

laitis said later that the protest was more of a moral stand."...
"I just wanted to do it before the match, so that if I lost, it wouldn't

qualify for the \$400,000 masters, which brings together the eight top point scorers on the yearlong grand prix tour. He finished ninth, but carned a berth when Bjorn Borg decided on a five-month break. "It's the first time Biorn has ever

let me win anything," he said. Gerulaitis lost a close three-set match to Lendl earlier in the tournament. He played aggressively against Teltscher, despite feeling stiff. He said he had "pulled something" in his back that affected his meet Sunday in the final of a first two long-jump attempts Sat-serve in the second set. He had six \$150,000 women's tennis tourna- urday. Then the graceful Universi-... As good as gold double faults in the set, losing his ment here after each won grueling ty of Houston junior shattered the



A forceful tackle by Scotland's Ian Paxton convinced English scrum-half Steve Smith to pass off during Saturday's Five Nations rugby match in Edinburgh. England and Scotland tied, 9-9.

# England, Scotland Draw, 9-9

By Bob Donahuc nal Herold Tribune EDINBURGH - A long straining penalty goal that scarcely rose and then narrowly cleared the crossbar of the north post at Murrayfield gave Scotland a draw, 9-9. in the final minute Saturday. It was justice for outlighting Eng-

Amid the roar, a forest of Scottish flags — scarlet lion rampant on a bright yellow field — thrashed in the hands of Scots who had whistled all through the British national anthem an hour and half earlier. Captain Andy Irvine had deflated the "suld enemy."

The 54-meter kick (just under 60 yards), from 52 meters out and bit on the right, put an early end to high English hope of a grand slam in the 1982 Five Nations rugby championship. It looked later as if the hardest job of English captain Bill Beaumont's hard afternoon was muffling a bitter disappointment

There were other things for Beaumont - and Irvine, too - to be grumpy about. England's chairselectors, Budge Rogers, regretted "a poor game of rugby formless, scrappy, very disappointing." Yet weather and field condi-

The council has implemented a

ruling that all players must agree

prix events a year, excluding the mur grand slam championships.

Borg will have 10 days from the date he receives official notifica-

tion of this decision to increase his

commitments. If he fails to do so,

Rogers praised his team's "absolutely incredible" defense, and home-side management was delighted with what chief selector lan MacGregor called the "the best display by Scottish forwards in years." But neither team could

manage a try.

It was the first tryless draw at Murrayfield in the championship in 20 years. As an example of the defense-obsessed sterility that has plagued international rugby lately, the game was an aptly negative start to the 100th championship

season.

Flyhalf John Rutherford scored with a drop in the fifth minute from one of the few secure scrams Scotland's pack managed all day. After fullback Marcus Rose missed for England with a drop and two penalty shots, center Paul Dodge (twice) and Rose accounted for all of England's points with second-quarter penalties that were stingy reward for a long spell of crushing English pressure.

Irvine kicked a first penalty between Dodge's two. The halftime score, 9-6, stayed on the board for the regulation 40 minutes of the second half and then for three extra minutes of injury time until the last-gasp, downwind placekick that scotched England and stretched to 240 Irvine's world-record points scored for his country.

In 96 championship matches at Murrayfield since the stadium was inaugurated in 1925, Scors have conceded only three tryless draws; in 1958, 1962 and now, 1982, the adversary was England each time. Irvine's backs couldn't or didn't to participate in at least 10 grand dare to win - not once did the ball get out to a Scottish wing in an attacking movement - but his forwards wouldn't lose.

Ireland in Dublin on Feb. 20, France in Edinburgh on March 6 and Wales in Cardiff on March 20 will have trouble taming hooker Colin Deans, props Jim Aitken and Iain Milne, locks Bill Cuthbertson and Alan Tomes, flankers Jim Calder and David Leslie and Nn. 8 Ian Paxton.

But for all their spirit and skill at spoiling in the set pieces and

diving onto a loose ball, the Scots were not strong enough to pin down England's loose forwards — Nick Jeavons, Peter Winterbottom and No. 8 Bob Hesford - with the result that English backs did most of what little memorable running was on view,

There was a sidestepping foray by left wing Mike Slemen to within eight meters of the Scottish line in the 16th minute. Late in the second quarter, Rose steamed up on the right collected an instantane. ous pass from Dodge one-handed behind his back and chip-kicked

over the opposition to himself. Midway through the second half, the stocky fullback ran over livine rather than serve center Clive Woodward, It was yet another case nf an attacking opportunity wast-ed, but the crowd's attention remained on the prostrate Irvine. He eventually got up.

When a 45-meter penalty attempt in the 34th minute of the second half failed to rise, Rose's punishment of Irvine seemed to have taken its toll.

#### Smart Loses Smarts

Yet now the Scots pulled out the stops. The frenetic finale, during which Irvine turned up twice in attacks, threatened to overwhelm England. Welsh referee Ken Rowlands was checking his watch with an eye to ending the tension when English prop Colin Smart lost his cool and barged into Paxton after the whistle for a scrum. Penalty. And so Irvine saved Scotland. You only get three points for it. he said - a try, any try, would

have beaten England. Smart said cheerfully after the two teams had dinner together at the North British Hotel that the penalty shot could just as well not have been given, but that was rug-by. That was also late in the night.

Earlier, the usually affable Beau-munt had heaved jubilating schoolboys left and right as fought his way off the field to sanctuary in the dressing room. After his shower, he remarked glumly to the London press corps that "you can

# Gerulaitis and Lendl to Vie in Final of Masters

day night.

By Neil Amdur

Austrian Wins Ski Jump

SAPPORO, Japan (AP) - Ar-

min Kogler of Austria won the 90-meter jump on the final day of World Cup ski jumping competi-

tion here Sunday. Horst Bulan of Canada finished second and Mathias Buse of East Germany

pionships."

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Vitas Gerulaitis is at his best when he has something to prove. Saturday, miffed over having to play the first semifi-nal in the Grand Prix Masters tennis tournament, he defeated Eliot Teltscher, 7-5, 4-6, 6-2, and gained a berth in Sunday's final.

He was to face Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, who won his 35th consecutive Grand Prix match by toppling John McEnroe, 6-4, 6-2. The first prize in the eight-man event is \$100,000.

Gerulaitis' anger began when his final round-robin match, with Guillermo Vilas, was scheduled last on Friday's program. It was the third straight evening match for him. The match, which he won, 6-1, 6-4, for a spot in the semifi-nals, started at 10:45 and did not end until 12:01 a.m. Even before the match, he said, he learned that because of television preference for McEnroe-Lendl, he and Teltscher would have to open the

The first semifinal was to have started at noon, Gerulaitis and his coach, Fred Stolle, protested, and the officials then rescheduled it for p.m., a move that still did not

such matters in the sport, Geru-

look like sour grapes," he said. Gerulaitis was the last player to serve at love in the fifth game with three-set semifinal matches Satursuccessive double faults.

Teltscher was a grateful semifi-nalist. He qualified after Roscoe Tanner eliminated Jimmy Connors, 7-6, 6-7, 7-6. Teltscher and McEnroe finished

with 2-1 records in their group. But Teltscher took the \$30,000 bonus as group champion un the basis of his straight-set victory over McEnroe Friday afternoon. In reaching No. 9 in the world rankings, Teltscher has upgraded

his serve, volley and topspin back-hand. He effectively utilized the drop volley against Gerulaitis, and scrambled for every shot. Gerulaitis won the third set on experience. He started strongly, bolding serve at 15; broke Teltsch-

er at 15 with two forehand passes down the line; held at love for 3-0 and broke at love for 4-0. Within minutes, he swept 16 of 18 points, and took Teltscher out of his tem-Lendl bad reached the semifinals with a 3-0 group record. His ability to do better against McEn-

roe than Connors, whom he has never beaten, involves styles. McEnroe's serve-and-volley style gives Lendl a movable target for his passing shots. Also, McEnroe relies more on touch, whereas Connors can match Lendl's ground strokes in pace, power and angle. Connors' loss to Tanner, in a 9-7

third-set tiebreaker, gave Lendl the chance to draw McEnroe in the semifinals instead of Connors. Lendi played confidently, as if sensing that the tournament was his chance to step out of the shadows of McEnroe and Borg.

McEnroe lacked fire, Perhaps the letdown be suffered in his 6-4, 6-1 ered from a first-lap fall and raced loss to Teltscher on Friday had extended. He served three double faults in the opening game and lost serve; there was no bite or consistency on the first serve, and his volleys lacked the angle and depth to keep Lendl from counterpunching.

Bunge vs. Potter

CINCINNATI (UPI) - Bettina Bunge and Barbara Potter were to lie Jean King, who was playing in her first tournament in three Borg has stated that he wished to limit his commitments to seven grand prix tournaments, plus three

Bunge, seeded fnurth, outlasted Anne Smith, 7-6, 3-6, 7-5, and

Potter, the fifth seed, defeated Bil-

**Borg Denied Special Status** NEW YORK (UPI) - A request by Bjorn Borg for a special

exemption from appearing in the minimum requirement of grand prix tournaments has been denied, the Men's Professional Tennis Council has revealed

EAST RUTHERFORD, NJ. -

Carl Lewis became the first long

jumper to leap 28 feet indoors and

Billy Olson cracked the U.S. in-

door record in the pole vault Sat-

orday night in the U.S. Olympic

Invitational track meet here. The Lewis, 20, leaped 28 feet, 1

the Southwest Conference cham-

inches set by Dan Ripley in 1979.

to an overpowering triumph over indoor record holder Suleiman

Nyambin in 13 minutes, 23.08 seconds — just abort of his national mark of 13:22.6.

Lewis, winner of the 100-meter

pionships last year - the first to

accomplish the feat since Jessie Owens in 1936 — fouled on his

Olson, 23, who broke his left

he will be placed in a position where he must qualify for any Grand Prix event he wishes to enter, including Wimbledon and the French and U.S. opens. Lewis Sets World Indoor Mark for Long Jump

> Lewis also owns the best long jump ever at sea level -- 28-31/2 set last year at the outdoor nationals. Only Bob Beamon, who cleared 29-21/2 at the 1968 Olympies in Mexico City, has jumped farther. In addition, Lewis holds the collegiate record of 10 seconds for the 100 meters.

record. After that he fouled again

and passed his final two tries.

inch, smashing his own indoor record of 27-104, set last year at Lewis said he was a surprised at his record jump. "I didn't think I went that far," he said. "I just wanted to get a legal jump [after the two fonls.]"

Injured in a 1980 gymnastics ac-

arm in several places in 1980, vaulted 18 feet, 6 inches, erasing the national indoor mark of 18-5% cident, Olson had to keep his arm in a cast for six months. But last Alberto Salazar registered a dra-matic victory in the 5,000-meter year he made a sensational recovery, winning the national outdoor race. Salazar, the fastest marathonpole-vault championship and finer in history and the U.S. record ishing third in September's prestiholder for the indoor 5,000, recovgious World Cup meet in Rome. "I knew it would happen," Ol-

didn't think it would happen this

son said about the record. "But I

After breaking the mark, Olson stopped vaulting for the night, foregoing an attempt at the world mark of 18-84. "My legs were a listle core." he explained dash and the long jump at the Na-tional Collegiate Athletic Associa-tion and national outdoor chamlittle sore," he explained. Salazar, who was overtaken by

Nyambui in last year's 5,000 at the Millrose Games in New York when both set their indoor records, made certain that would not happen again. After his fall - apparently the result of a chain reaction

when Solomon Chebor was hit accidentally - Salazar bounced up and moved steadily back into contention.

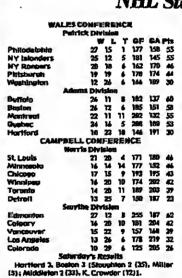
By the fifth lap of the 311/2-lap race, he was already in front. After that, he pulled farther and farther ahead, lapping four of the other six Other impressive winners in the

first event on the 16-meet 1982 indoor grand prix circuit included

(4:08.32); Tom Byers, who overtook Ray Flynn of Ireland in the final straightaway in the men's mile (3:56.32); Renaldo Nehemiah in the men's 55-meter high hurdles (6.94); Jeannette Bolden, who upset indoor record holder Evelyn Ashford in the women's 55-meter, dash with a 6.74 clocking, and Merlene Ottey in the women's 400 (53.40).

Mary Decker in the women's 1,500

#### NHL Standings



Washington S. Detroit 5 (Walter 19), Maruk 2 (23), Valentine (9), Gould (9); Oarodnick (19), Blaisdell (13), Osborne (12), Larson (13), Kirton Coloury 4. Pittsburgh 8 (McDonold (17), La-valles (17), Cyr (10), Houston (11)).

Minnesota 4 Cuebec 1 (Ciccorelli (32), Ecves (11), Smith (24), Young (3); Marois (2)). 5t. Louis & Chicago & (Federko (16), Pettersson (17), Sutter (22), Crombeen (9), Multen 2 (5), Currie (12), Polev (11); Crossmon 2 (7), Lysiok (12), D. Wilson 2 (18), Mulvey (14)). Terrorio 7, Edmontos 1 (Aubin 2 (5), Valve 2 (29), Anderson (25), Polen

Philiodelphia 4, Montreal 2 (Allison (3), Johnson 2 (0), Propp (25); Mondou (19),

Friday's Results

Buffalo 8. Toronto 2 (Lembert 3 (18), Perrecult (18), Foligno 21, Seiling 2 (21), Souve (4); Martin (17), Robert (12)), N.Y. Rangers 4. W(nnipes 4 (Ropers (16), Rout-(3). MucLeon 2 (15), Lukowich (21);,

Vancouver 3, Los Angeles 3 (Halward (4), Rata (10), Froser (17); Marphy (11), Tumbuil (9), Fox (16)).

#### **NBA Standings**

EASTERN CONFERENCE Attentic Division

Son Diego 11 26 297 14
Clevelond 125, Utoh 120 (Brewer 27, Huston 24;
Donlley 46, Green 181.
Phoenix 106, Son Diego 57 (Johnson 21, Robinson 22; Sryant 18, Whitehead 16).
Baston 126, Detroll 120 (Bird 32, Porten 25;
Lone 31, Tricucko 26).
Houston 114, Son Antonio W (Molone 28,
Leevell 22; Garvin 26, Corzine 15).
Portiend 110, Delice 182 (Ronsev 24, Thompson 2(; Vincen(27, Devis 22) Friday's Results Africate 14, Philioteiphia 10 (Or

Friday's Results
Aflorita %, Philodelphia 10 (Drew 25, Sparrew
22; Erving, B. Jones 18, C. Jones 14).
Weshington 73, Chicogo 70 (Ballard 20, Ruland
17; Gilmare 28, Lester 19).
Son Anthola 128, Houston 10 (Gervin 32, Banks
21; Maione, Dunisary 14, Leavell 10).
Los Angeles 77, Indiano 72 (Abdul-Jabbor 30,
Nixon 22; Davis 18, C. Jonston, Knight 16).
Milwaystee 122, Baston 118 (Lonier 26, Ma,
Johnson 23; Bird 29, Parish 21).

#### Navarette Beats Korean To Retain WBC Crown United Press International

MANILA - Filipino Rolando Navarrete knocked out Choi Chung II, the top South Korean challenger, in the 11th round Saturday to retain his World Boxing Council junior lightweight crown. Navarrete, 24, delivered a left to the ribs and a right book to the jaw that sent the Korean down on his knees and tumbling to his right side. He was counted out while

struggling to stand un.

More Sports On Page 11

Kensos City 114, New Jersey 104 (Woodson 24, R. Kine, E. Johnson 17; A. Kine, R. Williams 20, Cook 17), Denver 128, Dollos 113 (Vandewaghe 24, Eng-Deriver 128, Dollos 113 (Vanderwegne 24, Eng-lish 22; Vincent 22, Capper 19). Som Diese 117, Cleveland 108 (Graaks 27, Wil-lams 18; Edwards 29, Carr 14). Seaths 113, Urish 163 (Williams 42, Sikma 23; Dostifey 36, Griffith 16). Golden Storie 108, New York 102 (King 32, Free Golden State 104, New York 102 (King 32, Free 27; Lucos 22, Richardson 21).

#### South Tops North In Senior Bowl

From Agency Dispatches
MOBILE, Ala. — Juhn Fourcade of Mississippi passed for 115 yards and ran for 33 yards and two touchdowns while Benny Perrin of Alabama contributed an 84-yard pass interception return Saturday as the South scored a 27-10 victory over the North in the Senior Bowl college all-star game.

Fourcade had been expected to play only in one half but had to go all the way after starting quarterback Mike Kelley of Georgia Tech injured his shoulder on the fourth play of the game.

All-America quarterback Jim McMahon of Brigham Young threw for 195 yards but otherwise had a dismal day as he completed only 19 of 47 passes for the North and had three intercepted. Quarterback Rohin Gabriel of New Mexico directed the North to its only touchdown.

#### Japan Bowl

YOKOHAMA, Japan (AP) -Walter Abercrombie of Baylor scored twn touchdowns and University of Nevada-Las Vegas quarterback Sam King hit 26 of 41 passes Sunday tn lead the West allstars to a 28-17 triumph over the East in the seventh annual Japan BowL

NFL SUPER Live telecast on GIANT SCREEN Sunday, January 24 - 10 p.m. SALLE PLEYEL, TEL: 563.88.73 252 Feebourg St.-Honori, 75008 Paris Tickets Fr.100, Fr.150, Fr.230, Fr.270.



Ingemar Stenmark at Kitzbuebel

# Red Smith's Amazing Grace: 'Living Is the Trick'

NEW YORK —In the college textbook "A Quarto of Modern Literature" there is — sandwiched between an essay by Winston Churchill and a short story by Dylan Thomas — a selection of spot-news reporting by Red Smith.

It is a column on a heavyweight championship fight between Joe Louis and Rocky Marciano written on deadline. It is the only piece of journalism in the anthology, and the only sport story. To the legion Smith fans, it was not surprising that one of his stories would be included among the works of the finest contemporary writers. For them, Smith was virtually without peer in his profession.

Of all those who have written sport for a living, nobody else ever had the command of the language, the turn of phrase, the subtlety of skewer that he had. And perhaps nobody else ever enjoyed it more. All be ever wanted to be was a "newspaper stiff," as he often identified himself. "I never wanted to be an actor, never wanted to sell insurance, never wanted to drive a truck," he

#### once said. "All I wanted to do is what I'm doing."

Holdout New York Times sports columnist Red Smith, who died Friday, won the 1976 Pulitzer Prize for distinguished commentary. The Pulitzer committee cited his work as being "unique in the erudition, the literary quality, the vitality and the freshness of

His Pultizer occasioned a champagne party in the office of A.M. Rosenthal, The Times' executive editor. "I didn't have the champagne," Smith said later. "I held out for vodka and tonic." He always held out for vodka and tonic. "And no

viewpoint."

lime," he would tell a bartender. "Just the vodka and the tonic and the ice." Of the craft he mastered, he once remarked: "Writing is easy. I just open a vein and bleed." But "between those jousts with the mother tongue," he

said recently, "there was always a fight or football match or ball game or horse race that had to be covered after the column was done. I loved it." He had great respect for English. His knowlege of the language was so widely respected that he was on the board as a consultant for several dictionaries

and encyclopedias. Smith's books included such collections of his columns as "Out of the Red," "Views of Sports," and "The Best of Red Smith." He was as self-effacing as he was esteemed. In "Strawberries in the Wintertime," the last of his five collections of columns, published in 1974, he wrote in the foreword that "finding a ritle for such

a mixed bag can be a problem.

I considered using a catchier title like War and Peace, 'Wuthering Heights,' or 'The Holy Bible,' but they struck me as dated." Sport is often considered less than important by many, but Smith believed his job was significant.

"Sports is not really a play world," he said. "I think it's the real world. The people we're writing about in professional sports, they're suffering and living and dying and loving and trying to make their way through life just as the bricklayers and

This may sound defensive - I don't think it is - but I'm aware that games are a part of every culture we know anything about....It's no accident that of all the monuments left of the Greco-Roman culture, the biggest is the ballpark - the Colosseum — the Yankee Stadium of ancient times. The man who reports on these games contributes his small bit to the record of his time."

But Smith wrote with a light touch and a wrynes that put the games and the people involved into perspective. Covering a college football game, for example, he quoted, tongue in check, a program

hawker: "Get your programs, folks — the names, numbers and salaries of all the players."

Praise for Smith through the years sometimes came from unlikely sources. Ernest Hemingway, in his novel, "Across the River and into the Trees," ed one of his characters starting to read The New York Herald Tribune: "He was reading Red Smith, and he liked him very much."

#### 'A Seedy Amateur ... '

When The Herald Tribune advertised Smith's columns on subway posters, they used Beau Jack, the former boxing champion, for a testimonial. Smith was delighted. "Everyone knew," he said. that Beau Jack was a functional illiterate."

A small man - he stood 5 feet 7 - with a florid

face. Smith once described himself as "a seedy amateur with watery eyes behind glittering glasses, a receding chin, a hole in his frowzy haircut," In his later years, his once hright red hair had turned white. But he retained a youthfulness. He was 76 when he died, but his memory for all

his stories never wavered. But he took no credit for it. "You don't get a memory, you are born with it." "When I was young I could commit to memory, almost at one reading, certainly at two, almost anything I enjoyed reading. I knew all 101 verses of the

Rubaivat. Walter Wellesley ("I hate the name") Smith was never athletic, but he did become an avid fisherman and enjoyed writing disparagingly about his efforts in that pastime. He said he had caught his line in

trees all the way from the Andes to Finland. He avoided the cliches and flowery approach that many sportswriters adopted, and he tried to cover games and people with the accuracy and insights of a good reporter. He preferred covering such sports as baseball, football, boxing and horse racing and disdained what he called "back-and-forth" sports

He often saw what other writers did not. He wrote of baseball players "in knickers" and of milers "in their underwear." But of all the spectator sports, horse racing was his favorite. "There were more stories at a racetrack," he liked to say, "than anywhere else." His serious view of his subjects increased with

time. In earlier days, he was, by his estimation, guilty of "godding up" the players. And some commentators on the sports world criticized him for giving the sports establishment's high-handed treat-ment of athletes a kind of sanction. He would begin to change.
"I know I've grown more liberal as I've grown older," he said. "I seem to be finding this a much

less pretty world than when I was younger, and I feel things should be done about it and that sports are a part of the world." In a sense, Smith became the conscience of the sports world. In recent years he wrote bitterly of the owners of professional teams in their labor-management relations. He wrote the headlines for his columns, and he entitled one on baseball's employeremployee relationships, "Lively Times in the Slave Trade." He frequently criticized the International Olympic Committee, accusing it of trying to im-

press 19th-century ideas on a 20th-century world. He was the first columnist to propose publicly that the United States boycott the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow because of Soviet intevention in Afghanistan. The idea appeared in his column of Jan. 4, 1980, and President Carter formally adopted a boycott on Jan. 20.

In his later years, he naturally emerged as the dean of his profession. But he was never comfortable in that role. When he arrived in Manila for the Ali-Frazier heavyweight title fight in 1975, he thought his hotel room was a little small, until he realized that it connected to the sitting room of a suite. "It's nice," he grumbled. "But I hate the dean treatment."

#### Taking Off

On that long transpacific flight, another sportswriter had slept for several hours before waking up and strolling brightly about the cabin. Looking up with eyes bleary from having been unable to sleep on a plane, Smith glared with envy. "Look at him," he said. "He's like Amelia

Earhart — you take off and you never hear from him again."

Personally, Smith was a warm, generous man who was as witty and insightful in person as he was in print. To young writers, he was unfailingly helpful: He answered letters seeking his advice.



**Red Smith** 

Every so often, Smith would find himself well stocked in column subjects. But oftener than not he would wait until the day he had to write to decide.

"God is good," he would say. "God will provide."

At the end, God indeed was good to him. Even in his final years, he never thought about retiring. "I want to go like Granny Rice did," he often said, referring to the famous sports columnist of another

As it turned out, he wrote until he died. His last column appeared in The Times last week. Wednesday be went into the hospital, and Friday he died. He felt dearly about his friends, and eulogized many in his columns. One of his closest was Rice. "He wrote of men he loved and deeds he admired," wrote Smith, "and never knew how much bigger he

generation. "I just want to fall into my typewriter."

was than his finest hero." Several years ago, Smith agreed to deliver the eulogy at the funeral of his longtime friend Fred Corcoran, the golf impresario. When the mass end-

ed, Smith walked up near the sanctuary and turned to face those assembled in the pews.

"Dying is no big deal," he began. "The least of us will manage that. Living is the trick."

By William Safire WASHINGTON - "Wel-

come," says the flight attendant in her soft-edged (formerly fuzzy) vernacular, "to the wherever-we-are area." Not to a specific place, but to an expendent area. place, but to an amorphous envi-rons fit more for denizens than cit-

The lust for soft-edged areas led city planners to call the combination of city plus suburb a "greater wherever-we-are area," which in
New York gulps
down Newark,
lets Chicago
spread out over
Evaostoo and
takes Los Angeles halfway out to
Safire which in

This type of urban encroachment led 19th-century vituperator William Cobhett to warn that all England would become "The Wen," a slopping-over of London, spoiling his rural rides; similarly, I sponing his tural rides; similarly, i feel an urge to castigate the Census Bureau for designating cities-plus-adjacencies as "Standard Metro-

politanStatistical Areas." (I'm from S.M.S.A. 8840).

Recently, the human bean counters have extended the designation of S.M.S.A. to 36 more locations. turning them constitutions. cations, turning them overnight into big cities. There are now 323 such places in the United States where flight attendants can wel-come you, and civic boosters can extol their Greater Squedumk Met-ropolitan Areas, including Glens Falls, N.Y., and Casper, Wyo.

"Glens Falls and Casper are undoubtedly appealing towns," writes a big-city editorialist for The New York Times. "They might even be appealing cities. But it does neither the places nor the language any good to pronounce them metropolitan."

EVEN as place-name sprawl has afflicted us, a related phenomenoo

#### **Berlin Squatters Pelt Police**

United Press International BERLIN — Squatters pelted West Berlin police with stones and built a barricade in the street when they tried to force an entry into a house the squatters occupied, police said. Twenty-one persons were arrested and three were later charged with obstructing the officers. No one was injured.

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can be observed: People who live within the 323 S.M.S.A.'s have be-gun to call all places not so blessed the boonies."

The boonies are the land of the people Out There. This slang term of the 1960s is a shortening of boondocks, from the Tagalog bundok, the native Philippine Islanders' term for "mountain." (During World War II, U.S. Marines were equipped with "boondockers," heavy boots for plodding through rugged mountain terrain.) Any out-of-the-way place or re-mote village soon became known as "the boondocks."

Our language would suffer a great loss if all rural places were lumped together and derogated as "the boonies." To resist this homogenization—and to encourage the creative, colorful derogation of small towns that has always studded the American language — I turned to F.G. Cassidy, directoreditor of The Dictionary of American Regional English.

To a question his interviewers posed to thousands of native speakers about "a small or unimportant place," these were the most frequent responses: sticks, wide spot in the road, boondocks, hurg, hick town, backwoods, one-horse town, Podunk, four-corners, no-man's land hideaway whiteno-man's land, hideaway, whistle-stop and jerkwater town. The last two are from railroad lingo. "Jerkwater" comes from an operation of railroad crews when small boilers required frequent refilling, and wa-ter tanks were few: A leather buck-et at the end of a long rope was used to jerk the water from nearby streams. (Railroad buffs will send in a hundred other derivations; no frantic flagging-down will stop

Other delightful put-downs of small towns uncovered by the man from DARE include dump, ghost town, Helf's half-acre, dogtown, oeck of the woods, Timbuktu (a real place, in West Africa's Mail), tules, back 40, Dogpatch, hickswille, last chance plumbanliv ville, last chance, plumb-nelly, baddy's cow-pasture, tank town. Not included is what Liz Carpenter, calls her place of origin:

Resume Speed, Tex. Curiously, God's country hardly a put-down, more of a boast, first recorded in the Civil War as a proud description of the North by Union soldiers - has been taking on a pejorative conno-tation, as in the middle of nowhere,

New York Times Service

#### **Mary Blume**

Allonging and Marchonging With Sylvère Monod

A French Dickensian

International Herald Tribune

DARIS - Sylvère Monod is a distinguished Sorbonne professor who specializes in the 19th and 20th-century English novel. He has won many honors — including an honorary degree from an English university and a CBE from the queen — but perhaps the summit, the very nonparell, was his recent election as the first French president of Britain's Dickens Fellowship.

The Dickens Fellowship, which was founded in 1902 has several affiliates, such as the Pickwick Bicycle Society, and branches as far afield as Tokyo and Boulogne-sur-Mer. a place Dickens was

kyo and Boulogne-sur-Mer, a place Dickens was

It honors the Master, as he is called, in several ways. As close as possible to Feb. 7 each year, there is an annual Birthday Dinner (this year it falls on Feb. 8) at which an Immortal Memory Toast is proposed. The dinner, says Mr. Monod, is splendid. There are also summer fetes at which Fellowship members swan about in Victorian cos-

"I may be prevented from attending that kind of occasion," the professor said, nicely poker-faced. He is a small man with rimless glasses, a tidy beard, precise gestures and a pleasant dry smile that any Englishman might envy.

Because his college years were 1939 to 1943, the professor was unable to cross the channel and

study the Master on the spot. When he was studying for his agregation his teacher pointed out that there had been oo French thesis oo Dickens and young Moood bravely stepped in Fifteen years later his thesis, "Dickens Romancier," was trans-lated by the author and published by the Universi-

#### Hereditary Fondness

The professor says his love of Dickens is heredither potential state of bleakers is necessary, having been shared hy his father and grandfather. The French, he says, have always liked Dickens. Their passion for Byron and Scott is long past hut Shakespeare, Dickens and the Brontes rate very high. George Eliot has had very slight success in France ("Middlemarch" will soon be off the presses) and Thackeray has had none at all.

"I don't know why," the professor said.

"Vanity Fair' has a lot to say to the French and

he knew France well." The Dickens oovels the French like best, says the professor, are "David Copperfield," "Great

Expectations" and "Oliver Twist."

"The more facile works and the harder ones are less popular. 'Pickwick' is very un-French and they don't like 'Bleak House,' which is my favorite at

"'Great Expections' was my favorite before and before that 'David Copperfield.' I still have a soft spot for 'David Copperfield.' You see, I translated it and it is in the first person so you leel as if you are him. I have also been Jane Eyre, I love Jane

The professor is out mad about 'A Tale of Two Cities' and 'Hard Times' gave him a hard time for a while. "I failed to appreciate it," he said. "I am still oot on good terms with 'Little Dorrit," he

The oext day he was to lecture at the Sorbonne on George Eliot's "Adam Bede" and he is editing Conrad for the Pleiade edition in France. He is also writing a book on "Martin Chuzzlewit" in English for a British publisher. His bookshelves are lined with such books as "Dickens and Reali-ty." "Dickens and Melodrama," "Dickens on America." and on the wall hangs a teabag from Poland: Pickwick Tea.

#### Favorite Character

Translating Dickens has its ups and downs, the professor says. His favorite character, Mrs. Gamp, is, he says, "fiercely difficult." His other favorite, Mr. Micawber, is easier: Micawber's favorite expression, "In case anything turned up." was easily rendered into French as "J'attends qu'une occasion se présente." The Weller family's habit of confounding the letters "W" and "V" yielded no French equivalent. "You have to invent something in the spirit, make it a problem in syntax rather than procounciation," the professor said.

Dickens did remark that France couldn't exist without allonging and marchonging to something or other, but on the whole he is very friendly to the French, the professor says. "Of course there's 'A Tale of Two Cities," where he's divided in loyalty between France and England, And there's 'The Mooument of French Follies,' but that's ironic.' Dickens, the professor says, also wrote very favor-ably on the refreshments available in French railway stations.

#### Literary Event

"Martin Chuzzlewit" has just been republished in France and the reviewer in the magazine Le Point hailed it as one of the literary events of the ason, a precursor of Kafka and Roman Polanski. Higher level French literary criticism is in a rather austere mode right now, the professor says. "Even Dickens doesn't discourage that kind of approach. But I seem to note a return to humor in American critics and it's starting in France, where enjoyment of Dickens' humor is oew. I even find pathos accepted now."

The professor does oot know whether his students would laugh or cry at the death of Little Neil as he does not teach "The Old Curiousity Shop." But a U.S. scholar recently wrote approvingly of the drenching pathos in "Bleak House."

Mr. Monod likes "A Christmas Carol" but does

not read it each year. Nor was his Noël especially Dickensian. "Though I did get a Christmas card from C. Dickens," he said. "That's Cedric, a very jolly and pleasant descendant who's quite an expert on Dickensian drinks."

#### **Letter From New York**

A Window on the Shaping of Music

TEW YORK — The New York Philharmonic has come up with a program that in one stroke expands its audience, benefits the musicians and lets the public in oo the alchemy by which conductor and orchestra arrive at the finished musical product.

After a limited trial run last season, the Philharmonic has opened its final, Thursday-morning re-hearsals to the public at \$3 a ticket, with seating oo a first-come, first-served basis. Proceeds from the ticket sales go to the Philharmonic musicians' retirement fund and the costs of the program are underwritten by a grant from Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith. The open rehearsals — 24 are scheduled this season -reach a numerous public made up largely of music lovers attracted by the modest price or the daytime hour, or simply by the opportunity to sit in on the fascinating give-and-take of shaping a musical

The idea is oot without some European precedent. The Vienna Philharmonic still calls its Friday after-ooon sessions public dress rehearsals, and the Saturday morning concerts of the Orchestre de Paris date back to the public dress rehearsals of its predecessor, the Conservatoire Orchestra. But if these ever were true rehearsals they have long ceased to be, and are

now effectively concerts.

In New York, however, the public is warned that these are real rehearsals, that there will be interruptions, that the music may not be played in its entirety or in the order listed, and that the advertised soloist may or may oot appear.

That did oot discourage this new public from fill-

ing Avery Fisher Hall — except for the first dozen rows, kept empty as a kind of quarantine zone — at the first open rehearsal of the new year. Zubin Mehta, the orchestra's music director, sped efficiently though Hindemith's Concert Music for Strings and Brass, and Brahms' "Haydn" Variations, dispensing brisk comments in a tone barely audible to the pub-lic, rehearsing individual sections until be was satis-

fied, and occasionally glaring toward the audience when it got restless or applauded inopportunely.

After the break, Isaac Stern showed up to go through both of Prokofiev's violin concertos, and the result was a rehearsal session at its most productive. The violinist's input on matters of rhythm and phrasing was characteristically persuasive, and the exchange between conductor, soloist and orchestra musicians was more instructive and entertaining than a

The novelties of the current Metropolitan Opera seasoo so far have been a bold but only partly successful Stravinsky triple-bill and Franco Zeffirelli's panoramic production of Puccini's "La Boheme," both of which suffer somewhat from the house's vast size and the relative intimacy of the works.

The Stravinsky evening was given coherence not only hy being devoted to one composer, but in the designs with a single backdrop and a repeated circular motif by David Hockney, and in the raised and lighted orchestra pit that sought to make a single space of stage, pit and auditorium.

The opera-ballet "The Nightingale" was the unexpected success of the trio of works, delicately staged by John Dexter in Hockney's blue-white sets, and with attractive choreography by Sir Frederick Ash-

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Makarova and Dowell in "The Nightingale."

ton, appealingly danced by Natalia Makarova and Anthony Dowell, although their talents were underemployed. The staging of "Oedipus Rex" sought to stay within the spirit of Coctean's libretto, with singers and chorus in evening dress, but Coctean's contributors was becaused by alcounts protection. nonchalance was betrayed by elaborate portentousness, particularly in the stagy oarratioo intoned by Dowell. "The Rite of Spring" was almost redundant in Jean-Pierre Bonnesous choreography, pale in comparison with other current versions and no match for the strength of the music.

The "Boheme" was essentially a reworking of Zef-

firelli's justly celebrated version already seen in Milan, Vienna and Salzburg. The director-designer's lens expands to take in all of Paris, with the new first and last-act set presenting a cutout garret framed by the city's rooftops, Heans Cotrubas was an affecting Mimi, Richard Stilwell a refined Marcello, and the strength of the Company of veterans Mario Sereni (Schaunard) and Italo Tajo (Benoit and Alcindoro) offered rare strength in character roles, while Renata Scotto sang Musetta as if she thought it should be the principal soprano part. James Levine conducted the Stravinsky with a welcome refinement that was missing in Puccini.

\* \* \* A look at a couple of programs in the current New York City Ballet season offered a chance to see some of the company's staples (Balanchine's "Symphony in C," Robbins' "Goldberg Variations) as well as some relatively recent works (Balanchine's "Ballo della Regina," and Rohbins' "Opus 19/The Dreamer"), to confirm that the troupe is dancing strongly, and that plenty of oew blood is available — especially on the male side.

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